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NO TIME TO BE WASTED

Raines Bill to be Rushed Through at the Earliest Moment.

LEADERS FEAR DANGER IN DELAY

As the Bill Becomes Understood Its Unpopularity Grows—"Boss" Platt Demands Prompt Action.

ALBANY, March 2.—The men who are in charge of the Raines bill propose to rush it through the mill as quickly as possible. The better the bill becomes known in the cities which it proposes to rob the more unpopular it becomes, and the managers are going to force it through at full speed. It was thought last week that the earliest date when it might come up for final action in the Senate would be next week on Tuesday, but the eagerness to get the business disposed of may bring it to that stage this week. Under the three days' constitutional requirement it cannot be passed before Friday.

It is unusual to bring up such important measures on that day, as the sessions are usually short and many Senators absent, but an exception may be made this week.

The Senate Committee on Taxation, which had the amendments agreed on in caucus last week, met to-night to make the formal changes. The bill will be reported to the Senate to-morrow, and so anxious are its friends to rush it along that special arrangements have been made with the Public Printer to have it placed on the files, in its completed form, within fifteen minutes after it shall come out of the committee's hands.

Senator Higgins said to-night that this would be done. If the Public Printer can do such lively work, then the Constitutional requirement of three days will be met by Friday.

The committee in charge of the bill did not fully outline its programme until the return of Senator Raines from his visit to Mr. Platt, in New-York City, to-night. He was late in reaching the city, owing to the floods, and until he came no one knew precisely what the course of action would be. Senator Higgins, the Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, at 8:30 o'clock to-night said he did not know when the committee would meet. There would be time enough to-morrow morning before the beginning of the session of the Senate.

The hands on the Senate clock had moved precisely fifteen minutes when Senator Raines put in an appearance, his face rosy from the biting wind. Before he went to his own chair he walked down the rear aisle to Senator Higgins's seat, and the two had a whispered conversation. Evidently Mr. Raines, fresh from his conference with the "boss," wanted the bill rushed as fast as it could be, for, while he was yet standing near, Mr. Higgins arose and gave notice that the Committee on Taxation would meet directly at the close of the session.

This meeting was held. It was attended by five members of the committee—a bare quorum. No Democrat was there to offer any opposition, Senators Foley of New-York and Coffey of Brooklyn not having reached the city. They might have caused some little delay to the obnoxious measure had they been here, but could not have stopped the wheels of the machinery which was put in motion by the caucus last week. That it was a snap meeting, called without longer notice and when so many members of the committee were absent, may be taken as indicative of the relentless domination of the "machine" on this measure. Nothing could have prevented the majority of the committee from obeying the orders issued last week, whatever a decent regard for the opinion of the minority might have suggested.

The Senators who were present were Higgins, Stranahan, Johnson, Krum, and Daley. The absentees, besides the two Democrats named, were Coggeshall and Humphrey. Senator Raines was called in to witness the final proceedings.

The committee remained in session half an hour or more, and when the members came from the room a copy of the amended bill was sent to the printer.

Senator Raines said that the three days which the Constitution requires all bills must lie on the members' desks, printed and in their amended form, will expire Thursday, in time for the final passage of the bill on that day if desired. He did not know that it would be thought best to bring it up on that day, however.

It is likely that a bill providing for all-night licenses for certain places of amusement which sell liquors of various sorts will be introduced in the Assembly, inasmuch as there is no provision for this in the Raines bill, and it is felt that it would be a dangerous thing to try to make any amendments to that measure at this stage of the proceedings.

Discussion of the Raines bill in the effect it may have on the Republican Party is beginning, now that the iniquitous measure is so nearly a law. Gov. Morton is said to be considering what effect it may have on the chances of a Presidential candidate to sign a bill which has so many bitter enemies and so few warm friends throughout the State. The men who are behind the Raines bill are trying to quiet the rising storm by saying that National issues alone will determine the next election in this State, and they make the prediction that the Raines bill, however unpopular it may be, will be forgotten in a Presidential campaign.

If the bill shall be signed by Gov. Morton, it will terminate the existing saloon licenses about a week after the Republican National Convention, and then the new measure will begin to do its work just as the National campaign opens. Some think there will be time to ponder the iniquities of this bill along with tariff and silver discussions during the succeeding three or four months.

Postmaster Sheridan Very Ill.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 2.—Patrick Sheridan, Postmaster of Elizabeth, is lying dangerously ill with Bright's disease at his home here. He is fifty-eight years old, and for many years previous to his appointment carried on a large planing mill and extensive carpenter business in this State. He served six years as an Alderman in this city, and twelve years as Collector of Union County. He was appointed Postmaster after a hard fight by President Cleveland in April, 1893.

Promotion Refused by the House.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Lieut. Commander P. G. N. Brown to be a Commander on the retired list was discussed by the House to-day in Committee of the Whole, and was defeated by a vote of 58 to 82.

This officer was retired because of injuries received during the great hurricane at Apia, Samoa, and the promotion was urged on account of the conspicuous bravery he displayed on that occasion.

A BURGLAR SHOOTS TO KILL.

Frank Tuttle Shot in the Head While Grappling with a Man in His Father's House.

While the family of Israel Tuttle of 484 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, were taking dinner shortly after 7 o'clock last night, Frank Tuttle heard a noise up stairs in the parlor, which sounded as if some one was endeavoring to force the window, and he left the dining room to see what was the matter.

When he reached the head of the stairway, he was confronted by a burglar. Frank grappled with the thief and shouted for assistance. His cries, however, were drowned in the report of a pistol shot, which aroused everybody in the neighborhood, and the slamming of the front door.

Mr. Tuttle and the remaining members of his family ran up stairs and found that Frank had been shot over the right eye by the burglar. The bullet entered his face a little below the temple, passed out over the eye and nose, and entered the casing of the door, where it was afterward found imbedded by the police. The wound is not serious, and the doctors think that the eye will not be permanently injured by it.

As soon as he had shot Frank Tuttle, the burglar wrenched himself from his victim's grasp and ran out of the front door, which he slammed with great force. He ran down Clymer Street, stopped, looked around, and, seeing that nobody was following him, rang the bell at No. 122 and told the servant that he wanted to see the landlady.

No sooner had he gotten inside the door than he ran past the servant into the back yard, jumped over the back fence, and entered the rear of the house at 111 Taylor Street, where he was confronted by another servant, who showed a disposition to dispute his way to the door leading into the yard. The burglar at once drew his revolver and threatened to kill the girl if she would not let him pass. At the same time he rushed for the laundry window, loosened the catch, and jumped out into the street.

While the burglar was thus covering his retreat, Capt. Corwin of the Clymer Street Station, with Detectives Hayes and Dolan, were almost at his heels.

The scene of the shooting is only a block or two away from the station house, but, strange to say, the Tuttle family did not communicate with the police until the detectives entered the house on information supplied to them by a passer, who heard the shot, and saw the burglar make his escape.

Sergt. Hayes thinks the thief a lunatic, and not a professional burglar, or else he would never have drawn his pistol and made his escape as he did. He stole nothing from the Tuttle house, at least nothing had been missed last night.

The police have a good description of the fellow, and are being assisted in their search for him by Detective Cortright of the Seventeenth Precinct.

Mr. Tuttle was resting quietly at his home last night. His wounds had been dressed by the family physician. The affair created great excitement in the neighborhood.

THREE ALARMS FOR A FIRE.

The Damage Was Only $20,000, But Stock Worth $2,000,000 Was Threatened.

A fire, which caused $20,000 damage, and at one time threatened to destroy $2,000,000 worth of china, started at 4:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the five-story brick building which runs through from 120 Chambers Street to 50 Murray Street. It lasted scarcely an hour.

There were on the top floor, in the employ of the Brenack Paper Company, Francis O'Brien and four girls. O'Brien and the girls were on the Murray Street side of the building when the man turned round and saw tongues of fire licking the ceiling. He at once shouted "Fire!" and to add to the general confusion, Bertha Reed of 37 Gwinnett Street, Brooklyn, fainted. She was carried down three flights of stairs by Emma Frey of Brooklyn, who was then assisted by one of the other girls. Further than this, there was no excitement.

Chief Lally, after getting the engines at work, ordered a second alarm, which brought out Water Tower No. 1, and to this can be attributed the fact that the fire was so quickly put out. The water tower drowned the fire, and flooded the building from top to bottom.

Chief Bonner, when he arrived, ordered a third alarm, because L. Straus & Sons' art china store rooms, where $2,000,000 worth of stock is constantly kept, were situated near to the burning building, on the Murray Street side. Not a cent's worth of damage, either by fire or water, was done to the Straus stock.

The ground floor, cellar and sub-cellar of the premises where the fire was are occupied by J. Newton Van Ness & Co., manufacturers of horse goods. They estimate their damage at $10,000, all caused by water. It is fully covered by insurance. The second floor is vacant. The third floor is occupied by the New-York Bottlers' Supply Company, whose damage amounts to $1,000, insured. The Regal Lamp Shade Company's stock, on the fourth floor, was damaged to the extent of $2,000. The Brenack Paper Company, on the top floor, lost $2,000.

"I hope we are insured," said Mr. Brenack, "but I don't know. My partner, who attends to all these matters, is not here, but I believe we are."

The building, which is owned by the estate of Dean Hoffman, was damaged about $5,000.

GEN. WALKER STILL FIGHTING.

Insists the Grand Army Shall Not Participate in the Blue and Gray Parade.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 2.—Commander in Chief Walker of the Grand Army of the Republic yesterday made public the correspondence in reference to the proposed Blue and Gray celebration on the Fourth of July in New-York.

He says he will continue to insist that the Grand Army of the Republic shall not take any part in the celebration if it shall be arranged for war veterans of the North and South to march together. It is his intention to issue a general order in due time prohibiting veterans of the Union cause from participating in the celebration.

"I can see the sentimental side to the controversy," he says, "but there is a principle involved, and I propose to stand firmly by that principle. Either the South or the North was wholly right in the conflict, and believing, as I do, that the North was wholly in the right, I shall always oppose any demonstration that will tend to glorify the cause for which the South fought."

The Connecticut Game Law Upheld.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Connecticut game law, which forbids the transportation of certain kinds of game beyond the State limits, was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in an opinion read by Mr. Justice White. He said that the contention that the law was in violation of the interstate commerce section of the Constitution was not well taken, and the judgment of the State court sustaining the law was affirmed.

Justices Brewer and Harlan dissented, holding that game was properly the subject of interstate commerce, and entitled to be transported outside of the State.

Thinks Raines Bill Will Not Pass.

Excise Commissioner Harburger called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon and had a talk with him about excise legislation. Mr. Harburger said afterward:

"I do not believe the Raines bill will pass, as Gov. Morton knows it would cost his party defeat. The bill would destroy 4,000 licenses in this city alone, and take the bread and butter out of 25,000 mouths."

Consul General Williams Resigns.

HAVANA, March 2.—Despite the efforts which have been made to conceal the fact, it is now ascertained that United States Consul General Williams has resigned, and that his resignation has reached the State Department at Washington.

DAY OF SNOW AND WIND

The Fall of Eight Inches Yesterday the Heaviest of the Season.

GALE'S VELOCITY 62 MILES AN HOUR

Pedestrians Helpless Before the Cold and Sportive Blast—Delay to Traffic Not Excessive.

New-Yorkers awoke yesterday to find outdoors obscured by whirling sheets of large white cloud feathers. When the storm ceased about 10 o'clock eight inches of snow had fallen.

When the snow had done its worst, the wind made up its mind to try what it could do, and the city was swept by a cold and sportive blast yesterday afternoon and last night.

The wind "blew a gale," not only in the popularly accepted sense of the term, but in the technical meaning which the Weather Bureau men put upon winds. According to their standards, a wind becomes a gale when it blows from forty to fifty-nine miles an hour. If the wind runs from sixty to seventy-nine miles an hour, the bureau declares that it is a storm, and the wind yesterday was a storm more than once.

By the official records the highest wind yesterday was at 4:45 o'clock P. M., when it blew from the West at a rate of sixty-two miles an hour. This has only been equaled before this season on the afternoon of Feb. 6, when, with the wind at its height, it was necessary for one of the Weather Bureau's men to climb out on the tower roof of the Manhattan Life Building, and fix one of the instruments.

The wind dropped a little after 5 o'clock but in the course of the evening started on an attempt to outdo its afternoon record. It failed, but succeeded in reaching sixty miles an hour at 9:50 o'clock P. M.

The breeze played some queer pranks with poor human beings. At no place could this be seen better than at the corner of Spruce and Nassau Streets. The erection of the tall building of the Tract society has made a cañon, through which the wind sweeps with tremendous force and velocity.

It was no uncommon thing to see half a dozen hats in the air, and as many owners making frantic efforts to recover their headgear. One of the two policemen who were stationed at that corner to assist the feeble and "move on" the strong, was highly amused with the misfortunes of a man whose hat sailed about the third story of the Tribune Building. He failed to see the humour of the thing when his own helmet went racing down the street.

At this same corner the wind lay in wait for women, and the helpless skirt-incumbered female would be hurried down Spruce Street despite her efforts to continue to the bridge entrance.

In Park Row the wind found an easy victim in a one-horse delivery wagon, which it toppled over on its side, and the unfortunate driver of a two-horse truck with a canopy top found himself powerless to stop at the corner of Spruce and Nassau Streets. His horses planted their feet against the slippery stones, and the wind blew driver, horses, and truck down the grade with evident ease.

SNOW CLUNG TO ALL IT TOUCHED.

New-York Made a White City—Work of the Street Cleaners.

The storm, although the worst of the season, tried pedestrians and hindered communication less than the storm of Feb. 3. The snow, because of the temperature, which did not fall to below freezing point until the early afternoon, was sodden and adhered to what it struck.

It thus plastered the sides of houses facing the storm, made spires and domes like triumphs of the art of the confectioner, covered vehicles with blankets, and incumbered trees to the point of overweighing and limb breaking. New-York was made a white city.

Central Park, like the other public outing places, was well worth visiting before thaw and wind had despoiled the trees of their chaste and beautiful garnishings. All sorts of effects were produced, from the sprays and ferny mimicry on the fine-twigged branches to the stub illusion of the allantus, which suggested the horns of a caribou or an elk "in the velvet." Prettier and bolder white and black Winter studies are rarely seen in this city.

The storm appeared to have a spite against all clock dials exposed to it. No matter how situated with respect to the points of the compass, and whether high on a tower or on a street pedestal, nearly every dial was wadded over with snow. In all such cases the hands were blocked and the mechanism stopped.

Churchyards, too, had an attraction for the flakes. In Trinity's and St. Paul's quiet resting places, every tombstone or monument was coated inches deep, and inscriptions and sculpture were for a while hidden.

Only early risers were inconvenienced in getting to their places of work. Little delay occurred on the elevated roads and on the surface roads, as soon as the sweepers and plows had traversed the tracks, the mushy snow soon thawed, and it was easy to keep such thoroughfares clean. The character of the snow permitted tradesmen and householders to clean the sidewalks with dispatch. At noon those a-foot and well shod suffered little inconvenience in any street below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Little delay in the ferriage service on the East and North Rivers occurred. From dawn to 8 o'clock there was some groping about. Later in the day schedule time was not interfered with.

In the up-town districts the milkmen and other tradesmen were late in supplying their customers, and sleighs were used for the second time this Winter for such household service.

The temperature and traffic had when the sun came out in the early afternoon reduced the weather incumbrance in the down-town streets to a condition favorable for rapid thawing, but the temperature rapidly became lower, and at 5 P. M. all thaw was arrested, and it was certain that what snow and slush remained would be in the streets until morning, unless removed.

"As it is," said Contractor Herbert Tate, who took the risk of removing the snow for the Street Cleaning Department, "I expect to make a little money this season. I was a loser to quite an amount of money at midnight. This snowfall will repay me all arrears and leave a profit.

"The amount of snow that fell from last night to when the storm ceased? Well, about 2,000,000 cubic yards in my district—below Forty-second Street. But when we come to handle it this will drop down to about 200,000 cubic yards.

"You see, the snow is soggy, and the eight inches that fell will represent about two inches on a level of 200 miles of streets averaging sixty feet wide. When it comes to cartloads, there would be about 130,000 of them, and I am going to dump all that I can of this number.

"I have this time been fortunate as to carts and men. I have put to work about 1,300 carts, more than were ever put on the streets of New-York for snow service before, and 1,600 laborers, and the work is being done well. I suppose that by to-morrow morning 30,000 loads of the snow will have been removed.

"I pay what I paid when I tackled the snowfall early in February—12½ cents an hour for shovelers, and 40 cents a load to the men with carts. I shall make a better

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BLACKBURN WILL BE DESERTED.

Sound-Money Democrats in the Kentucky Legislature Will Not Stand by the Senator After To-morrow.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 2.—The break in Senator Blackburn's lines is expected to appear Wednesday. The sound-money Democrats who have been supporting the silver Senator and have been holding conferences for over a week past looking to leaving him, decided this morning to vote for Blackburn to-day and to-morrow, after which time they will vote for some sound-money Democrat in the hope of being met, in the spirit of compromise, by enough sound-money Republicans to elect some one.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, ex-Governor, seems to be the favorite among those who contemplate leaving Blackburn. The Hunter organization is supporting Congressman John W. Lewis of Springfield for the nomination, with ex-Congressman H. F. Finley of Whitely County a close competitor. A fight is being made on Lewis on account of his undefined views on the currency question, it being charged that he is not thoroughly in sympathy with the sound-money element of the people.

The joint Assembly convened to-day for the thirty-sixth ballot. The Republicans divided their compliments between a dozen candidates. The vote stood: Blackburn 59, Hunter 38, scattering 32, necessary to a choice 65.

A motion to adjourn was defeated, 64 to 63, the Blackburn men defeating the motion. Another ballot was taken. The result was the same as the former one, and the Assembly adjourned.

THE ELMIRA BANK CASE DECIDED.

United States Supreme Court Holds that Distribution of Assets Must Be Made Under the National Statutes.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The long-standing case of Charles Davis, receiver of the Elmira National Bank, vs. the Elmira Savings Bank, was decided to-day in favor of the receiver.

The case came to the Supreme Court of the United States upon appeal from the New-York State Court of Appeals, which held that a State statute governed the case, and that the savings bank was entitled to have its deposit of $40,000 in the National bank first paid before other depositors were paid. Since the case was brought to this court other similar cases have arisen, and counsel for parties in these other cases were heard in the recent argument of the case by brief.

Justice White delivered the opinion. He said that the law of Congress, requiring a ratable distribution of the assets of a failed National bank among its creditors was impinged upon by the State statute making preferences of savings banks deposits. So far as the impingement extended, the State law was inoperative against the Federal statute, and the decision of the Court of Appeals in favor of the savings bank was, therefore, reversed.

MUST GIVE UP MONEY HELD BY THEM.

A Decision Against the Heirs of ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—In the Court of Errors and Appeals to-day a decision rendered by Chancellor McGill was affirmed in the litigation in which ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price of New-Jersey was jailed for contempt of court. His contempt consisted in appropriating to himself $54,000 out of an award of $76,000 made to him by the Federal Government after the court restrained him from disposing of the money. The judgment then was that the money should be held for judgment creditors; also the money still due from the Government.

Ex-Gov. Price died soon after his release from custody, and the decision applies to the heirs, who are to surrender whatever portion of the $54,000 spoken of they have received, in order that the receiver appointed may make distribution of the assets.

THE WEST FOR EX-GOV. M'KINLEY.

So Says Senator-Elect J. B. Foraker of Ohio.

Senator-elect Foraker of Ohio was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

"Not only is Ohio solid for McKinley," said the Senator-elect, to the reporters, "but the whole West desires his nomination."

"Who will be selected as delegates at large from Ohio?" he was asked.

"I have heard the names of Gov. Bushnell, Mark A. Hanna, and Gen. Grosvenor," said Mr Foraker.

"And it has been said," was suggested, "That you will head the delegation?"

"Well, now," said Mr. Foraker, with a smile, "I have heard nothing about that."

WILL INVESTIGATE ALABAMA ELECTIONS.

The Right of Senator Morgan to His Seat to be Passed Upon.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning, by a strict party vote, ordered a favorable report on the resolution to investigate the condition of affairs in Alabama and the legality of the election of Senator Morgan. The committee will be a special committee of five members, whose duty it will be to investigate the political autonomy of the State and the legality of the election of the members of the State Legislature by whose votes the election of Senator Morgan was had.

Edinburgh Doctor Dies in This City.

Dr. Charles Brown, a physician of Edinburgh, Scotland, arrived in this city Sunday, aboard the Umbria, from Liverpool. He went to the Hoffman House, and was found dead in a room there yesterday morning. It is believed that heart failure was the cause of death. From papers found among Dr. Brown's belongings, it is thought that his friends live at 4 Ajax Place, Brophy's Ferry, Edinburgh.

The Alert Coaling at Acapulco.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A dispatch to the Navy Department reported the arrival today at Acapulco, Mexico, of the United States ship Alert. At Acapulco the commander of the Alert found orders directing him to return at once to Corinto, Nicaragua, on account of the insurrection in that country. The Alert will sail for Corinto when she has coaled.

Gold Receipts for Bonds.

Gold receipts at the Sub-Treasury on bond account reached $359,814 yesterday, and withdrawals were about $130,000. Since the second installment of 10 per cent. on the bonds was due yesterday the light deposits indicated that nearly all the New-York subscriptions for the bonds have been fully paid.

Russian Demand from Turkey.

BERLIN, March 2.—The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger in Constantinople is authority for the statement that Russia has asked Turkey to expel all English and American missionaries from Asia Minor.

Ecuador Pleads for the Cubans.

MADRID, March 2.—The Heraldo says that Queen Regent Christina has received a letter from the President of Ecuador, asking Spain to proclaim the independence of Cuba.

Johannesburg Prisoners' Trial.

PRETORIA, March 2.—The trial of the prisoners who are accused of sedition in connection with the proposed rising of the Uitlanders at Johannesburg, will be resumed March 11.

The Tariff on Imported Champagne
Is $8.86 per case of quarts; $8.72 per case of pints. The consumer pays it. Great Western Champagne pays no duty; sells at $12.50 a case; less than half cost of imported. H. B. KIRK & CO.—Adv.

SPAIN MAKES AMENDS

Prompt Apology for the Barcelona Incident.

REPARATION IS PROMISED

Attack on the American Consulate and Other Acts of the Mob Condemned.

PROTECTION FOR MINISTER TAYLOR

Information of the Voluntary Action of the Madrid Ministry Cable to Washington.

SPANISH BLOOD COOLING A LITTLE

Earnest Endeavor by the Government to Repress Anti-American Feeling.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Spanish Government has disavowed responsibility for the assault on the United States Consulate at Barcelona yesterday, and in addition to expressing deep regret over the occurrence, has offered to make complete reparation.

This information reached the State Department late last evening in a cable message from Mr. Hannis Taylor, Minister of the United States at Madrid. Secretary Olney laid the dispatch before President Cleveland early this morning, and on his return to the department gave it to the press. The dispatch follows:

"Minister of State has just called to express deep regret that mob has insulted Barcelona Consulate, breaking windows, and offered complete reparation.

"He informed me that Government on its own motion has taken every precaution to guard legation and my residence.

"I have asked no protection."

This dispatch indicates that the Spanish Government does not share in the feeling of hostility expressed by the mob at Barcelona and at the State Department the assurance of the Minister that the visit of the Spanish Secretary had been made voluntary and that he suggested the protection for the American Legation which Mr. Taylor had not solicited, was accepted as indicating an absence of official approval of the intemperate outbreak.

The Spanish assurances stop all talk about demands. It would be out of the question for our Minister to question the sincerity of the assurances given, or to doubt that Spain would use all effort to protect American property and citizens. If the mob spirit should become too powerful to be controlled, the Spanish Government could not be blamed unless it should be shown that proper and earnest efforts had not been made to quell disturbances.

As for the effect of the mob demonstration in Barcelona, it cannot be said to have been deep. All the offense there was in that outbreak has been wiped out by the expression of regret for it. The incident of the destruction of an American flag is not considered as an affront to the Nation. The ensign destroyed was the property of a Spaniard, and was purchased to be destroyed by the members of an infuriated mob.

The offense would have been a grave one if the flag had been taken from the Consulate or from an American citizen, or had been destroyed at the American Consulate. Then it would have been in order to ask for a public disavowal of the act, and reparation by a salute from a Spanish fort or ship of war, in a public, formal, and noisy manner. Spanish owners of United States flags may destroy all of their property if they choose to do so. There is no law to prevent such owners from doing as they like with their own property. There will be no demand for apology for such offense, nor for any of the other incidents thus far reported from Barcelona.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESIDENT.

He Will Take No Hasty Action in the Cuban Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate and the House have each passed Cuban resolutions. That of the Senate has been on the Speaker's table since it was submitted by the Senate. That just passed by the House has gone to the Senate, and to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was expected that the House might take up the Senate resolution, and, having rejected it, proceed to accept the resolutions of the House. That would have made the way clear to the conferrees. Now, the chance of final action is deferred for how long a time no one will venture a guess. Eventually the conferrees may endeavor to meet the hopes of both the Senate and the House by a compromise. The Senate has become so accustomed to compromising everything that it will not long resist a proposition from the House committee to bring together the best points of the two resolutions to be incorporated in a conference report. By the time that conclusion shall be reached the chance of war with Spain may have passed beyond the realm of possibility.

There is no doubt that the President regrets the efforts being made to force the Administration in this matter. His sympathies are naturally with the Cubans, but he is convinced that in such a matter as this it is not wise to be guided altogether by sympathy or sentiment. Having in mind his responsibility to discharge a duty to Spain, the President feels that the Administration should be convinced that the recognition asked for on behalf of the Cubans has been won. The Administration must, he believes, be prepared to justify so serious a step as the recognition of the right of the Cubans to be regarded as belligerents. If his course was plainer, the President could have employed opportunities to cultivate the popular feeling that he has disregarded, and Congress in such a case might have been constrained by political reasons to take a course somewhat opposed to that now occupied by the majority.

The information has not been confirmed by the Department of State, but it has been asserted that Secretary Olney, at the suggestion of some member of the Administration, has had in Cuba for some time a representative who has been collecting information for the President of the character, extent, and prospects of the revolution. This information, it is said, was desired from a thoroughly trustworthy source, in consequence of the intimation that the reports of Consuls, not assailable for lack of candor, but possibly affected by sympathy for or against the revolutionists, were incomplete. At all events, the President would have preferred to be permitted to act at a time when circumstances pointed to the necessity of intervention to check further bloodshed or destruction of property, and not to have that action hurried by what may strike Spain as premature or hostile expressions by Congress.

While the concurrent resolutions adopted by the Senate and the House are in no wise regarded as a command to the President, and will not, therefore, compel any demonstration in force against Spain, the adoption of the resolutions has been shown already to have some weight, and has been hailed by the Cubans as a great help to the cause of the Cuban insurgents. Mr. Cleveland still may defer until such time as he shall consider urgent the recognition of the insurgents as a Government. He, like President Grant, may come to the conclusion that the insurgents do not sustain a Government; that there is no Government, except that of Spain, that is recognized and maintained in Cuba, and that the cause of independence would not be helped by Presidential proclamation.

Whatever Congress may do, dependence may be placed upon President Cleveland to do his duty when the time shall come for decisive action, and his record is one that will not justify any citizen of this country in assuming that he will be deterred in performing that duty by any timidity or fear of public criticism.

SPANISH PREMIER'S ARGUMENT.

Rebels Are Pretentious, Savage, and Do Not Hold Towns or Passes.

LONDON, March 2.—The correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette in Madrid, in a dispatch to that paper, says that, although the Government of Spain recognizes the absolute independence of the United States Senate, it is the intention of Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo to point out to the Washington Government the injustice of the language employed by some of the Senators in the debate on the Cuban resolutions, attributing arbitrary cruelties to the authorities in Cuba.

The Premier will also contend that the pretensions of the Cuban rebels are ridiculous, and that their savagery merits the condemnation of all civilized nations.

He will also show that, instead of conducting legitimate warfare, the rebels burn, rob, and murder on all sides, and upon every occasion flee before the Spanish regular troops, without attempting to hold possession of a town or even a mountain pass, and that they therefore ought not to be regarded as upon an equality with the regular soldiers of the Spanish Army.

SPANISH SECURITIES DECLINE.

Minister Dupuy de Lome Says the Senate Is Irresponsible.

MADRID, March 2.—There was a further decline in values at the Stock Exchange here to-day. Spanish Interior fell 65 centimes, and Exterior 80 centimes. Bank of Spain declined 5 points, Northern Railway 5 points, and Southern Railway 12 points. There was also a material decline in Cuban debentures. Notwithstanding the steady fall in prices since the receipt of the news of the action of the American Senate, the market has shown no sign of panic.

Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, telegraphs that the American Government objects to the formal remonstrance he was instructed to make against the insults offered to Spain in speeches delivered in the Senate during the discussion of the Cuban belligerency resolution. The Minister says that the Senate is an irresponsible body, and that the Government depends upon the President, who does not influence the chambers.

SPAIN'S INDIGNATION NATURAL.

German Papers Regard the Barcelona Affair with Complacency.

BERLIN, March 2.—The North German Gazette, commenting upon the demonstration in Barcelona yesterday, says that Spain's indignation and excitement are quite natural and correct. Nobody in the meantime, however, need look upon the reported increased armament of Spain as tragic. Still, if President Cleveland should follow up the Senate's request, and recognize the Cuban rebels as belligerents before the negotiations between Washington and Madrid upon the subject are ended, then the negotiations ought to be terminated.

The Frankfurter Zeitung asserts that secret negotiations are proceeding between France and Spain, with the object on the part of Spain of procuring the intervention of France against the United States.

The Vossische Zeitung expresses doubt whether the wisest and most honest opinions in the United States will enable Mr. Cleveland and his Government to resist the powerful jingo pressure, combined with the influential clique interested in sugar and tobacco.

The Lokal Anzeiger says that the action of the United States Senate in regard to Cuba has resulted, naturally, in an explosion of Spanish national indignation on the part of the Government and the people in defense of the Spanish flag in Cuba to the last extremity.

The Leipziger Nachrichten says that America may be right from the American and Monroe point of view, but her course is not based upon any policy other than the American National one.

The Lokal Anzeiger, the Post, and the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten express the opinion that the vote on the Cuban resolution in the United States Senate ought to have for Spain the immediate blissful consequence of the nation's being aroused to vindicate its existence, to show that it is not stone dead, instead of wasting its powers in party squabbles.

Germania expresses hope that the United States will recognize the fact that the Spanish excitement is justified, and treat it with coolness and calmness.

The Boersen Courier says: "The United States Government is driving toward a conflict with Spain. This and other agitations give proof that a militia system is no measure of safety against the warlike tendencies which are supposed to be possessed chiefly by countries requiring compulsory and universal military duty.

The Reichsbote declares that no Spanish Government can give up Cuba. The United States Senate, the paper thinks, has made a gross attack upon Spain, which will create a most serious conflict unless the American Government tries to avoid going to extremes.

SYMPATHY FOR SPAIN.

French Papers Think the Senate's Action Unjustifiable.

PARIS, March 2.—The Figaro says that the vote in the United States Senate in regard to Cuba can hardly be excused, and declares that Europe will some day unite against this style of Monroeism.

Commenting upon the action of the United States Senate in regard to Cuba, the Libre Parole thinks that the intervention of the Government of the United States is as ridiculous as it is aggravating. Spain, the paper says, repulsed Bismarck, and cer-

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HOUSE ACTION AS TO CUBA

Passage of Resolutions Reported by Its Own Committee.

THEY DECLARE FOR BELLIGERENCY

Also Argue that the Cubans Deserve Freedom and Eventually Must Be Freed.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by a Vote of 263 to 17—No Excitement and Little Applause—Display of Rhetoric.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Without excitement and with very little applause to mark the event, the House this afternoon, adopted by a vote of 263 to 17 the Cuban resolutions reported a few days ago by Mr. Hitt of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring,) That, in the opinion of Congress, a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and the United States should observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents.

Resolved, That Congress deplores the destruction of life and property caused by the war now waging in that island, and, believing that the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interest of Spain, the people of Cuba, and other nations, would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba, it is the sense of Congress that the Government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influence to that end.

Resolved, That the United States has not intervened in struggles between any European Governments and their colonies on this continent; but from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba, in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that Congress is of opinion that the Government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens by intervention, if necessary.

The action of the House seemed premature to those who had heard that the resolutions were not to be taken up and disposed of before Wednesday. The general disposition was to attribute the change of programme to the news received yesterday from Spain of the attacks upon the United States Consulate at Barcelona. Mr. Hitt and the other members of the Foreign Affairs Committee promptly rejected this explanation of the change of programme, and gave as their reason for taking up the resolutions the desire to get rid of them without protracted debate, which it was believed would have been irritating and provocative of other outbreaks which it would not be wise and was not considered necessary to stimulate.

The opposition to the resolutions of the Foreign Affairs Committee was numerically feeble, and it was equally divided between the Republican and the Democratic Parties. Nearly all the Republican opposition came from Massachusetts. The few men who stood in opposition are confident that their positions will be justified in a short time. None of them is a sympathizer with Spain, but all of them have some concern lest the United States shall appear at a disadvantage in the close of the incident. The speech making was not exciting, nor particularly interesting. It revealed a general lack of accurate knowledge of the extent, capacity, and ability to command added respect and authority of the Cuban insurgent Government. It was nearly all sentimental, and it naturally was rhetorical.

Some of the opponents of the Hitt resolutions asked such questions as: "Where is the Cuban Government?" and "What is there for the President to recognize?" but these seemed to the majority to be questions not entitled to specific answers. At all events, they were not answered.

The debate that included such inquiries was closed by the vote on the resolutions, which were passed with almost as complete unanimity as the House disposed of the bill to give the President authority to set up the Venezuela commission.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Strong Sympathy for Cuba Expressed in All the Speeches.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Cuban matter was brought before the House to-day by Mr. Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who called up the Senate Cuban resolutions and moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolutions reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in lieu of the Senate resolutions. The House resolutions were then read at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.,) desired to know why the fourth in the series of resolutions was not read. This resolution pledged to the President the support of Congress in carrying out the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Hitt, replying, said that the fourth resolution had been omitted because the greater number of the committee had requested it to be dropped, since, in their opinion, the sense was contained in the preceding resolutions, and therefore it was unnecessary to repeat it.

Resolutions Before the House.

Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) demanded a second to the motion of Mr. Hitt, and it was ordered by a vote of 175 to 10.

At the request of Mr. Hitt, thirty-five minutes on each side was allowed for debate.

The debate was opened by Mr. Hitt. The resolutions, he said, had been considered with great care by the committee in many meetings, passing through several months, and after consultation with many eminent jurists. It was the belief of the committee that, in the interest of peace, in the interest of the United States, and in the interest of those who were struggling in Cuba and with whom the committee sympathized, the resolutions presented were a practical, conservative, and effective mode of action.

The United States Government should be prepared to protect the interests of American citizens, and to intervene, if necessary.

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All the resolutions had been considered carefully, so that they could not, and certainly ought not, cause any trouble between the United States and any country that was not "seeking to pick trouble with us."

That belligerency was a fact was proved, not by newspaper reports alone, but by the reports of United States Consuls in Cuba. The war in Cuba was not a reproduction of that which prevailed from 1868 to 1878. It was a far greater one, three times greater. It had gone on until it had swept from one end of the island to the other, until to-day the Spanish authority in fact was not exercised over more than one-third, probably not more than one-fourth of the 41,000 square miles of the surface of the island. The Spanish Minister at Washington had made a statement Feb. 22 to the effect that 125,000 troops had been sent to Cuba by Spain. Was not that war?

A War in Cuba.

Was that a police putting down disturbance? The Captain-General of Cuba had issued recently two long proclamations which had been read with horror. It would not do, Mr. Hitt said, to say that the struggle in Cuba was guerrilla war merely. Guerrilla warfare was a great and terrible instrument in the genius of the Spanish race. One hundred and fifty thousand of the finest soldiery of the world had marched into Spain and attempted to subdue a people which could resist only by guerrilla warfare; and the Spaniards destroyed that French army. Was not that war?

Would any Spaniard deny that it was? There was not a Spaniard who was not proud of that history. Mr. Hitt recalled the fact that the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy had been recognized by Spain a month before the first battle of the war—the battle of Bull Run. The Government of the United States should now, through its State Department, ask that the people of Cuba should have a Government of their own choice.

Wherever American interests were imperiled, Mr. Hitt declared, in conclusion, marines were landed to protect them. The great arm of the Republic, he exclaimed, ought to be ready always to follow its people and protect their interests, their property, and their rights anywhere in the world.

[Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Something Must Be Done.

Mr. McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declared himself emphatically in favor of the pending resolutions. The United States were confronted, he said, with a serious and critical situation in Cuba. There would have to be a change of affairs in Cuba, or there would be an extermination of the Cuban people. Mr. McCreary was not yet, however, in favor of annexing Cuba to the United States. He was ready to do everything, consistent with the honor and integrity of the United States, to give independence to Cuba and to free the struggling patriots from a cruel and relentless despotism. Mr. McCreary spoke of the brutal outrages and barbarous atrocities of the Spaniards in Cuba. The time had come, he said, when Congress should do something.

The time had come when the inhuman war in Cuba should be stopped. Cuba had an organized Government, a Legislature, an organized army, and her people had successfully met 100,000 Spanish soldiers. The resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs were proper and should be adopted. He wanted to see Cuba free, and, in God's own time, Cuba would be a free and independent republic.

A Conservative Declaration.

Mr. Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Cuba, appointed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, advocated the resolutions, and spoke of the Liberty Bell of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, echoing among the hills of the Queen of the Antilles. The resolutions, he said, had been drafted in the most conservative spirit. His own opinion was that the actual recognition of a new Government was an Executive function.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) argued that the Cuban patriots were entitled by every principle of international law to belligerent rights. They had a standing army in the field of over 40,000 men. They had made their declaration of independence, similar to the American Declaration, and more justifiable. They had adopted a Constitution, republican in form.

They had elected a President and Vice President and a Constitutional Assembly, and they had a Ministry which was competent to-day to treat or negotiate with any other power on the face of the globe.

"If," said Mr. Sulzer, "I had my way, I would—" but before having a chance to say what he would do if he had his way, Mr. Sulzer was cut off in the middle of the sentence by the fall of the Speaker's gavel, and he heard a shout of laughter from all sides of the House and from the galleries.

The Opposition Speaks.

The debate on the opposite side of the question was opened by Mr. Turner, (Dem., Ga.,) who commented on the fact that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had not seen fit to report the facts on which its recommendations rested. There were no facts presented, and a pamphlet from the State Department contained only a dreary record of mutual outrage, incendiarism, and assassination.

"And yet," he said, "we are asked to declare that a state of public war exists in the Island of Cuba."

As to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Spain, Mr. Turner recalled the fact that the people of the Confederacy at the time held a region of country extending from the mouth of the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and that it had an army against which the combined legions of Caesar and the phalanxes of Alexander would have been utterly unavailing. He was amazed that an effort was made to do in this country what was done in Barcelona yesterday—to appeal to the mob spirit with tales of Spanish horror and atrocity. He reminded the House that the Spanish Government had made the amende honorable to the Government of the United States for what occurred yesterday in Spain, and had apologized for it.

The Spaniards, Mr. Turner said, might be a high-blooded people, but they had within their breasts the spirit of ancient chivalry. The stories told of Spanish outrages in Cuba were utterly incredible. He did not believe in the unspeakable outrages said to have been perpetrated under the orders of Gen. Weyler in the last insurrection in Cuba. Besides, at the time Gen. Weyler was not in command, but was a subordinate officer.

Quotes Gen. Grant.

He recalled Gen. Grant's statement in one of his messages to Congress on the subject that during those ten years of struggle the Cuban Gen. Quesada at one time had executed 650 prisoners of war "at one fell swoop." After all, it was only a story of mutual atrocities.

Mr. Turner did not believe that a state of war, such as was understood under international law, existed in Cuba, and he again referred to Gen. Grant, who, he said, had laid down the rule that in order to recognize belligerency it must be made to appear that the insurgents held an extensive territory, had an organized Government, a capital, at least one seaport, and that they could give protection to citizens, and could levy and collect taxes. Mr. Turner went on:

What information have we from the gentleman reporting these resolutions, on a single one of these important and material questions? Who is the President of this so-called republic? I understand that he is a citizen of the United States. And I understand that he is now in the United States, instead of taking his fate along with the patriots fighting for freedom. Where is the capital of that country? How many men have the insurgents in their army? Who knows? What great battles have they fought? Where are their gallant chieftains who have met the enemy in the open plain. Instead of war we have had only stories of conflagration, incendiarism, dynamite, destruction of property, and assassination.

If I had my way, the first time that an outrage is committed on any one of our own citizens in Cuba, I would send our navy to the island. I would send 10,000 men to rescue any American citizen from wrong and oppression. And the question is whether we shall, in the dark, without information, take a measure which would affect our friendly relations with Spain, and on which may depend such a momentous question as that of peace or war.

Points to Lafayette's Picture.

Mr. Turner was followed on the opposite side of the question by Mr. Smith, (Rep., Mich.) Mr. Smith asked Mr. Turner to look at the picture of Lafayette on the wall near him—the picture of one God-inspired, who had come to America from the land of France to help the struggling colonists. He recalled also the services of Pulaski and Kosciusko in the cause of American freedom, and asked whether the people of the United States would refuse to give their sympathies and services to the cause of other people struggling for their liberties.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.,) asked Mr. Smith whether the effect of the resolutions would not be to surrender all claims against Spain which American citizens in Cuba had for the destruction of their property. Mr. Smith denied that the resolutions would have any such effect. In the course of his remarks he referred to the Spanish Inquisition.

"The Spanish Inquisition," Mr. Boutelle repeated, in a tone of derision. "I ask unanimous consent that the Spanish Inquisition be abolished."

Mr. Smith remarked that the Spanish Inquisition existed to-day in the Island of Cuba, and that the only redress for the destruction of American property there would come by driving the Spaniards out of the island.

"Spain," he exclaimed, "is the greatest tyrant in the civilized world to-day."

Boutelle Against the Resolutions.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.,) opposed the resolutions. He commenced with the sarcastic remark that he hardly expected to convince all the members of the House that their public duty did not require them to vote for the resolutions. He desired, however, to emphasize his expression of a few days ago, when he objected to the summary disposition of a question of the gravest character by what ought to be, in the absence of conservatism in the Senate, the conservative body of Congress. He sat that time had disliked exceedingly to interpose an objection to the proposition made by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and nothing but a strong sense of public duty impelled him to do so.

If he needed any justification, he found it in the fact that the objection which he then made to hasty consideration of the resolutions had had, at least, the effect of having one of them revised by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. That Senator had deemed it wise to modify the form of one of the resolutions, and he agreed with Mr. Hitt in the wisdom of that modification.

Mr. Boutelle said he spoke for those members of the House (who were more numerous than was supposed) who—whatever were their sympathies in regard to the struggle in Cuba—had grave doubts as to the expediency or propriety of the House of Representatives voting a "practical declaration of war against a power with which we are now at peace," under a suspension of the rules. He was opposed to passing such important resolutions without a fair amount of discussion and without essential deliberation. His judgment was against committing the Government to a course which might turn the whole trend of public affairs from the paths and avocations of peace to those of war. He was not enamored with the prospect of war. He was not afraid to stand in his place and say that he deprecated war.

A Dangerous Proceeding.

There was nothing seductive about the prospects of war. War was horrible, and was only to be entered upon when honor and necessity demanded it. The adoption of the resolutions would not produce war ex necessitate, but it would be the entering wedge. The House was entering upon a course which might lead to war, and that, whether rightfully or wrongfully, the House ought not to do under a suspension of the rules, but only in accordance with every rule of deliberation to safe-guard such action. The representatives of the American people should not proceed in a matter of this kind with unseemly haste.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) advocated the resolutions. The gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Boutelle,) he said, objected on account of lack of information. If that gentleman had read the proclamations of Gen. Weyler he had all the information that was desired. If Gen. Grant, when commander of the American Army, had issued such proclamations, the whole civilized world would have gasped in horror, and every nation would have recognized the Confederate States.

A Gila Monster of Despotism.

Mr. Cummings said he would not compare Weyler with Alva or with Balmaceda; nor would he call him a wolf, as he had been called in the Senate, but he would say of him that he was "a Gila monster of despotism," poisoning with his breath the atmosphere of American civilization.

In answer to Mr. Turner's argument as to the Cuban patriots having no territory or capital, Mr. Cummings asserted that they held more ground in Cuba than the Confederacy had held, speaking proportionately, one year after the firing on Fort Sumter. He also said that if Gen. John C. Breckinridge and Jubal Early had maintained their position around Washington as long as Maceo and Gomez had maintained theirs around Havana the prospects of the Confederacy would have been much brighter than they were at the time of the battle of Bull Run.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) opposed the resolutions. He yielded to no one in sympathy for the Cuban patriots, but the House of Representatives should be governed not by its sympathy, but by its judgment, and should not start out with haste and enthusiasm on a pathway which might lead the country into war.

The fact that there were many American citizens in Cuba might count for nothing. The fact that millions of American capital were invested there might count for nothing. The fact that the business men of this country had been overwhelmed with burdens for the last three years might count for nothing. But it seemed the Committee on Foreign Affairs should give to the House, if it was going to usurp executive functions, some definite information as to the effect which the resolutions would have on the people of the island. The benefits to be conferred by belligerency were very vague, and, under international law, Spain would derive about the same benefits as the Cubans.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) also opposed the resolutions and expressed his concurrence with the views of Mr. Boutelle.

A Dissenting Committeeman.

Mr. Tucker, (Dem., Va.,) said, that, as the only member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs who opposed the resolution, he "felt like one who treads alone some banquet hall deserted." But he was not to be diverted because of the unanimity of sentiment expressed by his brother members of the committee, from expressing his honest sentiment about "the dangerous character" of the resolutions. The second resolution, if presented to Great Britain, in the case of the Irish people, who had been struggling for 100 years for local self-government, would be considered by Great Britain as an affront. It declared that the people of the United States believed, and that other nations believed, that the only permanent solution of the contest was in recognizing the independence of Cuba. Other nations would rather do their own thinking.

"What right have we," Mr. Tucker asked, "to dictate to a foreign country, with which we are on friendly relations, what sort of a government any of her people should have?"

The plain English of the resolution was that if Spain did not grant to the Cuban patriots, so called, a government of their own, based upon the choice of the people, the United States was to give it to them by force of arms.

"The Southern people," Mr. Tucker continued, "are not for war. They have had enough of it. They know what it is. They have 'borne the burden and heat of the day' through four years of war, and they know what it means. They are to-day pursuing their peaceful avocation. When the proper time comes they will come to the support of this Government and defend its interests against any attack. But to-day, without cause, except sympathy, we are boldly and defiantly challenging war with Spain. These resolutions, in my judgment, should not be passed."

The Closing Speech.

Mr. Tucker's speech closed the arguments in opposition to the resolution, and then the arguments in support of them were wound up by Mr. Hitt. He expressed his hearty concurrence in the views expressed by Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Turner as to appreciation of the gravity of the hour.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs had considered the subject for two months. Nearly six months ago, said Mr. Hitt, the reports showed that there were 25,000 men in arms defending the organization of the Cuban Republic. So that the revolutionists had an armed force, even if they had not altogether a government. They had a great organized movement, and that was belligerency and war, and was entitled to recognition. Continuing, Mr. Hitt said:

We are not seeking a war, nor is the Government of Spain. A telegram which I have received from the Secretary of State while this debate has been progressing shows how utterly unlikely it is that attempts will be made by Spain to pick a quarrel with us and to bring on an unnecessary war. That telegram reads: "I have received a dispatch from Taylor, United States Minister at Madrid, which I think your committee and the members of the House should know. 'Minister of State has just called to express deep regret that the mob has insulted Barcelona Consul, breaking windows. He has offered complete reparation, and informed me that his Government on its own motion has taken every precaution to guard legation.'"

Mr. Boutelle asked Mr. Hitt what impression that dispatch had made on his mind. He added that it should prevent hasty action in taking a course that would provoke hostilities with a nation that manifested so strong a desire to deal with us in amity and peace.

Mr. Hitt expressed his belief that the resolutions could not bring any consequences that possibly could cause regret. The resolutions were important. The House was willing to do its duty. But the resolutions were not bluster. They were safe and conservative. The right of search might, as Gen. Grant had said, bring perilous collision; but, as had been shown, Spain was not seeking a quarrel.

Taking the Vote.

The debate here closed, and several propositions for a division of the resolutions and for separate votes upon them were ruled out by the Speaker. The previous question was ordered, and on a viva voce vote the question of adopting the House resolutions was agreed to, the few dissenting votes being drowned in the efforts of "yeas." The yeas and nays were then demanded, and the Cuban resolutions were agreed to by a vote of 263 to 17.

Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Atwood, (Mass.,) Boutelle, (Maine,) Gillett, (Mass.,) Grout, (Vt.,) McCall, (Mass.,) Moody, (Mass.,) Simpkins, (Mass.,) Walker, (Va.,) and Wright, (Mass.,) Republicans; and Messrs. Black, (Ga.,) Cobb, (Ala.,) Culberson, (Texas,) Elliott, (S. C.,) Harrison, (Ala.,) Russell, (Ga.,) Tucker, (Va.,) and Turner, (Ga.,) Democrats.

SENATOR HALE EXPLAINS HIS VOTE.

He Objects to Embroiling This Nation with Other Lands.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator Hale of Maine, who voted against the Cuban resolutions in the Senate, explains his views as follows:

"In the first place, I think Congress can find some better business than in seeking to embroil the country in complications with other nations with whom we are enjoying friendly relations. A large part of the session has already been taken up with making attacks upon other nations, and the recognition of Cuba's independence in giving the insurgents belligerent rights is of the same character as the other acts.

"I do not think it can be demonstrated that the movement in Cuba has been of such importance to our own institutions assumed in 1776, or that it is of the same proportions as was assumed by the Southern Confederacy when we opposed the taking of any action by foreign powers unfavorable to the Union cause. Our opinions concerning Cuban affairs have been based, in the main, upon newspaper reports of atrocities. I have little doubt that both sides have been guilty of excessive cruelty, such as would not have been allowed in combats between Anglo-Saxon races. I do not at all agree with the claim that the Government should not enforce the neutrality laws. These laws form the basis of government for all civilized nations. If they are not observed, we shall revert to forms of barbarism."

SPANISH DIPLOMAT'S OPINION.

Insurrection Will Be Suppressed Before the End of Spring Months.

LONDON, March 2.—A high official connected with the Spanish Embassy here said in an interview with a representative of The United Press to-day that in Spanish official circles it was not regarded as likely that war would ensue in consequence of the action of the United States Senate concerning Cuba.

President Cleveland, he said, was a man of calm judgment, who was not likely to force matters, and who held the key to the situation. Nevertheless, he said, Spain would take prompt precautionary measures. The excitement of the people in Spain in view of the circumstances, he thought, was pardonable. Should the House of Representatives and President Cleveland indorse the view of the Senate, he said, Spain must accept those acts as hostile, but in the course of subsequent negotiations the acute stage might be expected to pass off and the insurrection in Cuba would be suppressed before the end of the Spring months.

Spain would never agree to sell Cuba to the Cubans. They had not money enough to pay for the island, anyway. It was untrue, too, he said, that the measures employed by Captain General Weyler were inhuman. Severity must be exerted against people who prefer rapine and looting to honest, hard work.

SKIRMISHES WITH INSURGENTS.

Reports Locate Gomez in Matanzas and Maceo in Havana Provinces.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, March 2.—About 5,000 Spanish troops which recently arrived from Spain and were quartered in the forts about the city were sent out a short distance from the city to-day for the purpose of drill and practice, returning toward nightfall. They will not be sent into the field at present.

Official reports locate the insurgent leader, Gomez, and his command in the centre of the Province of Matanzas. The rebel leader Maceo has returned from the west and is now in the Province of Havana. A force of rebels, supposed to belong to Maceo's party fired upon a railway train yesterday near Campo Florida. The rebels had removed the rails, causing the train to stop. The troops on board the train returned the fire and killed a number of the rebels.

Col. Arce reports that in a fight which he had with the rebel bands of Nunez, Alvarez, and other leaders on the Odellita estate in the Province of Santa Clara, the rebels lost eighteen killed and many wounded. The Spanish troops lost four killed and three wounded. The wounded included Major Anil and Lieut. Moya.

In the rebel attack upon Sagua de Tanamo the insurgents lost twenty-two killed and a large number wounded. The Spanish loss was two killed and ten wounded. Gen. Navarro sailed for Spain yesterday.

Insurgents fired upon the town of Bejucal yesterday, and burned a few small houses in the outskirts. Bejucal is only fifteen miles south of Havana. The rebels also removed some of the rails on the line between Rincon and San Felipe, in the Province of Havana, and cut down the telegraph poles.

An outpost of the rebels has appeared near Minas, close to Guanabacoa, which is just across the bay from Havana. Another force appeared in the vicinity of Santa Maria Rosario and seized a number of horses.

News has been received from Matanzas to the effect that rebels under Varona, Sotolongo, Morejon, and others attacked a train near Altamisal, south of Cardenas, Feb. 21. The engine and an armored car were derailed. Lieuts. Suarez and Mejias and twenty soldiers were wounded, as were also twelve civilians. One of the injured has since died. The troops on the train fired on the rebels, with what effect is not known.

The body of a prisoner who jumped into the bay here yesterday and was shot by the guards has been recovered. It has been identified as that of Abelardo Santis Castro. A post-mortem examination showed a bullet wound in the head and another in one hand.

TORPEDOES AT CUBAN PORTS.

Canovas del Castillo's Plan to Shut Out Commerce if Necessary.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—Commander Chacon of the Royal Navy of Spain, who was sent on a special mission to Cuba by Admiral Berenger, Minister of Marine, has just made a lengthy report to the Government on the ports, fortifications, and torpedo stations of the island. He has prepared a general plan of the island, and its many ports, and special plans of all the ports of the first-class—such as Havana, Santiago de Cuba, and Cienfuegos—as well as all ports now open to seagoing vessels.

In Bahia, Honda-Mariel, Guantanamo, (its ports,) Puerto Padre, Naranjo, Tanacuo, Gibara, Bipe, Sagua, Cardenas, Neuvitas, and Matanzas, 150 Bustament mechanical torpedoes have been placed. Torpedoes of that kind also have been placed on all cruisers of the first, second, and third class now on duty in Cuban waters.

The placing of the torpedoes in all the harbors will enable the Government to close them at any time to commerce if such a course becomes necessary.

The putting into effect of this plan is due wholly to the initiative of Señor Canovas del Castillo, the leader of the Government. His plans were actively seconded by Admiral Berenger.

WATCHING THE FILIBUSTERS.

Revenue Cutters Will Attempt to Intercept Collazo.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Treasury Department to-day sent instructions to the commanders of revenue cutters in Florida waters directing them to use every effort to intercept an alleged filibustering expedition bound for Cuba, which the Spanish authorities have reported to the State Department as about to leave Alligator Key, between Key West and Tampa.

The report says that two schooners, one from Tampa, bearing Collazo and eighty men, and the other from a point north of Tampa, laden with arms and ammunition, left port last night for Alligator Key, where they are to meet the steamer Three Friends, recently purchased by Cubans in this country, which cleared from Jacksonville in ballast several days ago. At the rendezvous the men and arms are to be transferred to the steamer, which will at once sail for the northeast coast of Cuba.

This expedition has been closely watched by the Spanish agents, and all the arrangements for its departure and reception in Cuba have been well known for some time past. The Spanish cruisers are on the lookout near the proposed place of landing on the island, and if the vigilance of the United States authorities is eluded it is expected the steamer will be captured on the high seas.

Under the law it will not be possible for the Treasury officers to seize either of the schooners as long as they remain apart, but if they join the steamer in American waters, as is contemplated, the case will be similar to that of the Bermuda and Horsa.

Collazo, who heads the expedition, was a commander in the ten years' war. Previously he had been partly educated at the Royal Military Academy in Spain, but failed to be graduated. He has made several attempts to take his company of about eighty men to Cuba in the past year, and has been caught in every case, the last time at Cape Sable, where the revenue cutter Winona destroyed the camp which his company had been occupying eight weeks while waiting for a chance to sail. All his men were arrested last Summer for attempting to go to Cuba, but were released.

MORE MEN FOR THE NAVY.

A Bill to Give the Secretary Power in Emergencies.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate today passed the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enlist additional men for service in the United States Navy.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to enlist for service in the navy as many additional men as he may deem necessary, not to exceed 1,000, and it appropriates $380,000 for the purpose.

It also authorizes the Secretary of the Navy, whenever an exigency may exist which in the judgment of the President renders their services necessary, to enlist for two years, (unless sooner discharged,) such of the naval militia and other men as may be required for the purpose of manning vessels of the navy not having full crews, and such other ships as the President may decide to call into service.

It also authorizes the Secretary of the Navy, whenever in the judgment of the President an exigency exists, rendering such action necessary, to charter for temporary service any private vessels that may be required for the transportation of officers, men, or freight for naval purposes.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) inquired of Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) who was in charge of the bill, whether there was any need for such additional force in the navy, and whether it was intended for future eventualities.

"The bill," Mr. Hale replied, "has a double purpose. It provides for 1,000 men needed for the ships now in service, and it provides further, that should an occasion arise the Secretary of the Navy may summon and enlist the men temporarily. He may commission officers up to the grade of Lieutenant temporarily. The officers commissioned would undoubtedly be officers of the reserve. I hope there will be no need of calling on the reserve. I do not believe there will be. Notwithstanding all that has been done and said here to arouse a war feeling, I do not believe there will be any war.

"But I do think that, in view of what has been done and what may be done, it is wise to give this restricted power to the Secretary of the Navy, to be exercised whenever the President believes that an exigency for it has arisen. The thousand men will be enlisted in Autumn. All the rest is conjectural, and depends on what may occur.

MEANING OF BELLIGERENCY.

Rights and Responsibilities Created by Such a Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The question of what are belligerent rights has come up, now that the Senate proposes recognizing the Cubans in rebellion. There appears to be an imperfect idea of the extent and magnitude of the rights the Cubans will enjoy once the United States shall regard them as equal with Spain in the privileges of belligerency.

Belligerent rights are embraced in the larger subject of neutrality. Belligerent ships may not be armed in our ports, but they may take refuge in them from chase or from the perils of the sea. A Spanish battleship or a cruiser might enter New-York or Boston Harbor, as may also any ships sent out by the Cubans to war with Spain. Such ships must not, however, equip or arm here. Their stay is a question of mere temporary asylum, created in obedience to the dictates of humanity, and regulated by specific exigencies.

Recognition of the belligerency of Cuba will not permit this country to become the base of belligerent operations, nor permit such operations in our territorial waters.

This neutral relationship will require the exercise of much vigilance, which, under international law, need not be perfect, but simply such as is reasonable and calculated to protect both parties to the controversy. During the Franco-German war large sums of money were sent from Germans in this country to their friends at home for the relief of sufferers in the hospitals, and large sums were also sent by sympathizers with the French to persons in the French hospitals.

The English Government has even gone further than this.

A revolt took place in Naples in 1860, which was, if not instigated, at least materially aided by the King of Sardinia. The liberal English press took an active part in encouraging the insurgents, who also received from England important material aid.

A more important right of belligerency is that pertaining to munitions of war. As early as 1793 this Government maintained that the purchasing within and exporting from the United States by way of merchandise articles commonly called contraband, being, generally, warlike instruments and military stores, is free to all parties at war, and is not to be interfered with. This view is taken in behalf of our citizens who may be engaged in the manufacture, sending, and exportation of arms. To suppress this calling because a war exists in foreign and distant countries in which we have no concern would scarcely be expected.

Belligerents may also engage men for enlistment in their navy or army, so an American citizen may enter the land or naval forces of a foreign Government without compromising the neutrality of his own.

It is not a violation of neutrality laws to sell to a foreigner a vessel built in this country, though suited to be a privateer and having some equipments calculated for war, but frequently used by merchant ships.

The principle that the neutral has a perfect right to purchase the merchant vessels of the belligerents has been maintained by England, Russia, and by the United States. The rights of each belligerent and the restrictions of each will be conscientiously observed by the United States, if our relations with the Cubans shall assume a new attitude.

SAYS WEYLER WAS MISQUOTED.

An Official Denial that the Commander Threatened Extermination.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Señor Dupuy de Lome has been authorized to state that Gen. Weyler never said, in any interview or conversation, as published in The Madrid Liberal, that he would exterminate the Cuban insurgents.

What he did say in that paper Jan. 29 was that he would clear the filibusterers from the western provinces of Cuba, and could then proceed to exterminate the small bands of bandits who remained.

The alleged quotation from the Liberal was made much of in Senator Lodge's speech last week, and led to assertions which, it is claimed, were not warranted by the facts. It is explained that Gen. Weyler was only following the example of commanders in all civilized warfare in ordering the extermination of sporadic bush-whackers preying upon sections which had been passed by organized armies.

POMMERY "SEC"

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CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."

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HINTS TO WOMEN.

What Two Ladies Had to Say.

"I wish I could only do something or take something that would make me feel strong and well," said a tired, worn-looking woman recently. "I can eat nothing, I have no appetite, I suffer badly from indigestion and tired miserable feelings. I can get no relief."

There are thousands of women who find themselves in exactly the same conditon as this lady. They are feeling out of sorts and "under the weather." They seem to require something to stimulate them, renew their vitality and give them new life. The question is what ought they to do in order to feel well?

The best answer to this question is to be found in the following opinions of some reliable people who speak from experience:

Mrs. Ella Feddermann, 291 W. Fayette St., Baltimore, says: "Some time ago, I suffered from terrible sinking spells and headaches as the result of a run-down system and extreme nervousness. I obtained no relief until a friend persuaded me to try Duffy's pure malt whiskey. After using it for only a short time, I became fully restored to health."

Mr. John Kelley Chase of Amesbury, Mass., says: "For six years past, my wife suffered from insomnia and nervous prostration. Her physicians recommended the use of a gentle stimulant. She has lately tried Duffy's pure malt whiskey with excellent results. It has induced sleep and is building up her health. While Mrs. Chase has always been staunch in her temperance principles, she has no hesitation in recommending Duffy's pure malt to every one who needs the help of a healthful stimulant."

Every person who has ever tried Duffy's pure malt whiskey finds that it has a wonderful effect in promoting health. There is nothing like it for driving away blue, despondent feelings and making weak, sickly people strong and vigorous.

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The opportunity of a lifetime to secure one of the leading pianos at a nominal price.

WILLIAM FOSTER,

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SPAIN MAKES AMENDS

Continued from Page 1.

tainly she will not retreat before Sherman, the brother of the slayer of the Colorado Indians.

MINISTER DE LOME TALKS A LITTLE

United States Has Not Fairly Investigated the Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, who appears to have been uniformly courteous to the press in his answers to inquiries, and who has been extremely agreeable, as compared with his unfortunate predecessor, has complained recently that the communications from the representatives of Cuba have received greater consideration than the statements made by him, and that the effect has been to create a prejudice against Spain that is unjust to that nation and calculated to impair her influence in this country.

Señor de Lome was beset last night with inquiries for information, but he had none except that which had been communicated to him by the representatives of the press associations, and he had no opinion to offer except that Spain would make reparation for any injury or offense to the United States. He has carefully refused to make the slightest comment upon the action of the Senate, as that would constitute an offense in international law that would at once destroy his usefulness to Spain as a Minister in the capital of the United States. He was interviewed to-day by a representative of The Star, and spoke quite freely about himself and the attitude of the newspapers toward him and Spain in the present controversy.

He told The Star reporter that he had received no word direct from Madrid with reference either to the action of the Senate last week or to the disorder in Barcelona yesterday.

"My position, as you can readily understand," continued Señor de Lome, "is a very delicate one just now, and it is not within my province to discuss the matter at all. Even if I knew a great deal more about things than has already been printed, it would be a distinct violation of diplomatic customs to say a word to the press. But I do not. If the Spanish Government should take any action with reference to the stand that Congress has taken, it in all probability would be communicated to this Government through the medium of Mr. Hannis J. Taylor, the American Minister at Madrid. Furthermore, he is on the spot, and is able to speak knowingly of the situation in Spain, while I, over here, am in but little better position to form a just estimate than are you yourself.

"For the last twenty-four hours I have been overrun with representatives of all the prominent newspapers, who seem to be under the impression that in some way I have been made the repository of a tremendous amount of sensational news, while in reality that is anything but the case. Moreover, the press of the United States, throughout the whole affair, has taken a radically unjust position on the Cuban question.

"The rebellion in Cuba never would have been a serious matter at all, had it not been for the interference of the United States. It never would have passed the limits of a mere riot, had it not been for the money, supplies, arms, and men that were sent from this country. Men have gone from this country with the assurance that the United States would extend belligerent rights to the Cubans, and in all probability would send a fleet to Cuban waters to support the insurgents.

"At no time have the authorities in this country given the situation in Cuba a fair investigation to ascertain what the facts actually are. It has been said that all Cubans are actively interested in the rebellion, but the truth of the matter is that there are seven Cuban Generals and several hundred Cuban officers fighting in the Spanish army in Cuba. In fact, I am sure there are more Cuban officers in the Spanish Army than there are white leaders among the insurgents.

"All this I am telling you from what I know personally, and not in my official capacity. As to the trouble in Barcelona, I am not in a position to speak, for I know nothing about it now beyond what I have read in the papers. The people of Spain, on occasions, are an excitable people, but the Americans should remember that on several occasions Spanish Consulates have been attacked in this country. This was done during the riots at Pittsburg; once in Philadelphia, and in New-Orleans, where the building was looted, far worse than anything done at Barcelona. Attacking Consulates has never been regarded as an international crime, for it is usually the work of an irresponsible mob, crazed by the excitement of the occasion. Yet you will notice that far better police protection was given in Barcelona than was ever done during a similar incident in this country. Whenever a Spanish Consulate has been attacked in the United States prompt reparation was made, not by way of an indemnity, but simply to make up to the Consul personally for the furniture and windows that were broken. I am confident that Spain, without delay, will take similar action with reference to the Barcelona incident."

MR. BOWEN AND THE INDEPENDENT.

The Consul General to Barcelona Not Responsible for the Paper's Views.

Speaker Thomas B. Reed was quoted by a morning newspaper yesterday as saying, in speaking of the attack on the United States Consulate in Barcelona, that Consul General Herbert Wolcott Bowen is the son of the editor of The New-York Independent, which opposes the Cuban insurgents.

Consul General Bowen is a son of Henry C. Bowen, late editor and publisher of The Independent, who died in Brooklyn last week. He is a brother of Clarence W. Bowen of 3 East Tenth Street. Dr. William Hayes Ward, superintending editor of The Independent, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"The remark about the position of The Independent is partially true. We are not opposed to the Cuban insurgents, but we oppose recognition by the United States, because as yet the insurgents have won no important battles, have no established seat of Government, and are deficient in many other ways.

"We recognize, however, that something must be done to stop the atrocities that have been committed in Cuba. Both sides seem to have indulged in such things. Perhaps it will be necessary for the United States to take some action in order to bring the very bad condition of matters to an end.

"The position of The Independent, however, should not be taken as any indication of the views of Herbert W. Bowen. He has never written anything for us or to us that would give us any idea of his views, one way or the other, regarding Cuba. What knowledge we may have gained has come from letters written to members of his family, which we may have been shown. Of course, it is reasonable to suppose that, having lived among the Spaniards for a number of years, he would be inclined to sympathize with them."

The Independent published a Cuban number on Dec. 5, 1895, containing the views of leaders of both sides. On these views The Independent commented, editorially, as follows:

The insurgents have not established any de facto organization; they have no ships, no legislation, no regular navy, and no one territory or city which they hold permanently against the Spaniards. Under these circumstances, they have not met one of the conditions which would make the recognition of belligerency possible. We cannot believe that our own Government will for some time to come take such a step.

Consul General Bowen has had the distinction of receiving an appointment by a Republican President and a promotion from a Democratic President. He held an office under the New-York City Government when he was appointed by President Harrison in 1890 to be Consul at Barcelona. President Cleveland, in 1895, appointed him Consul General because of the excellent reports that had been sent to the State Department about him.

Mr. Bowen's confirmation was opposed by some American residents in Spain and men who had commercial relations with that country. They brought charges against him. At that time he was on his wedding tour, but he went to Washington and wrote a pamphlet in reply to the charges, in which he said his accusers were angered by his refusal to make improper invoices on shipments of jackasses to this country.

His pamphlet was very bitter in tone, and in it he called his accusers "jackass men." The result of his efforts was confirmation by the Senate.

Mr. Bowen is a graduate of Yale College and Columbia Law School. He speaks nearly all the modern languages of civilization, and is a musician of no mean ability. He has studied international law, and has been engaged for some time in the preparation of a textbook on that subject.

He is about forty years old. He is six feet three inches in height, and is of athletic build. He is very straightforward and independent in speech and action.

"He has never been much of a Republican," said Dr. Ward yesterday. "In fact, he has always leaned very much toward the Democrats. He is independent, and is not bound by party ties."

SPANIARDS REGRET THE RIOTS.

They Think United States Should Not Attach Importance to Them.

Spaniards and Cubans here devoted themselves mainly, yesterday, to a discussion of the riot in Barcelona, the attack on the United States Consulate, and the insult to the American flag.

The Spaniards generally deplored the incident and expressed the belief that Spain would make full and speedy reparation to this country. Las Novedades, the semi-official Spanish paper, published an editorial saying:

The happenings at Barcelona and Valencia, which we deplore, should have no international significance or importance, but if they do have any, it will surely be less than the bellicose and provoking speeches made in the Federal Senate, when legislators abandoned themselves without any restriction to the most exaggerated language and insulted Spain, calling her a wolf and using other epithets no less improper with reference to her officials.

It is not to be expected that a larger measure of discretion will be shown by anonymous and turbulent classes, such as exist in every large city. Barcelona, being a centre of agitation of all kinds and a hotbed of anarchy, is, perhaps, the one city in Spain best adapted to such manifestations.

Spain, with all sensible people, will condemn the riots and will give assurance that they will not be repeated. Fortunately the Government of the United States understands their true significance and attaches to them no more importance than they really deserve. But we wish to say that, while we do not attempt to justify what has happened, we must contend that there was much provocation from a quarter from which it was least to be expected.

Gen. Calixto Garcia said yesterday that he was pleased at the prospect that the Cuban insurgents would be recognized.

"Recognition would enable them to get more arms, ammunition, ships, money, and other necessary things," he said.

Thomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban representative, said yesterday that his advices indicate that

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course, the present conditions shall be aggravated beyond present expectation.

"Such a recourse as war is not proper or needful at this juncture, and I believe there will be none to realize this fact more keenly than the authorities at Madrid. It has always been a question to my mind whether Congress should take the initiative in diplomatic affairs, as it appears to have done in the Cuban matter. There are always circumstances, incidents which should be thoroughly known, precedents which should be well understood, before demands are made of foreign Governments. Oftentimes, the popular clamor for certain actions is not fair; it sometimes arises from an imperfect acquaintance with the situation. One of the most recent occasions of this kind was the resolution which virtually denounced the attitude of the Russians toward the Jews. Our Minister at St. Petersburg was made to feel that the expression was not agreeable to the Russian Government, and it is easy to appreciate the embarrassment of an envoy who must present such expressions from his own Government to the nation to which he is sent. Such expressions, too, are liable to lead to serious complications. After all, the question might reasonably be asked, Have we the right to express ourselves regarding the government of our neighbors?"

WARRIORS NOT EXCITED.

No Expectation of Hostilities at the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Even the Barcelona riot and the reproduction of the Spanish outcries against the Senate resolution have not contributed to the sensation of war in the Navy and War Departments. There to-day was no more feeling that we were on the verge of conflict with Spain than there was on Friday, when the resolution was adopted. Nothing in the situation seemed to justify war, even in the minds of army and navy officers, who are prone to grasp at any event which may be distorted into a warlike occasion.

The military experts pointed out the absurdity of Spain engaging in war with a nation with such a navy as ours, and with material resources of such abundance. Spain had no present means and scant prospects to maintain war with this country, they said, and war was not likely to be made an excuse for ridding the Government at Madrid of the troublesome, turbulent Cuban question. There were dignified methods of dispatching such matters without engaging in expensive, deadly war with a stronger nation.

The naval officers said the Spanish Navy offered no practical resistance to our own, and if the results of war were to depend upon what Spain could do with her existing force, the conflict would be shortlived, with a decisive victory for the United States. The detailed comparison of the Spanish and American forces on land and sea has been given already in these dispatches, and shows minutely how overpoweringly great this country is in its naval defense.

SPAIN MAKES NO DEMANDS.

No Request that the Action of the Senate Be Repudiated.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—An authoritative denial was given to-day to the report that Spain had demanded that the United States Government disavow the action of the Senate in adopting the Cuban resolutions. It is stated that no such action has been intimated to this Government.

A report that a Cabinet conference took place last night at the residence of Secretary Olney was also in circulation to-day. This proved to be erroneous. Mr. Olney gave a dinner Saturday (not Sunday) night at which some of his Cabinet associates were present, but it was of a purely social character and diplomatic matters were not discussed.

GREAT REJOICING BY CUBANS.

Mass Meeting in Philadelphia Expresses Gratitude to Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The Cubans of the United States to-night gave vent to their joy at the passage by Congress of the belligerency resolutions in a crowded mass meeting in Warner Hall. The meeting originally was called to commemorate the first anniversary of the Cuban revolution, but the recent action of Congress rather changed its character.

It had been intended to pass resolutions asking of Congress to grant belligerent rights to the Cubans, but the action of the National Legislature diverted these requests into a channel of praise and gratitude.

Most of the speakers at the meeting were Cubans, and they addressed their audience in their mother tongue. The tyranny and oppression of Spain were pictured with all the glowing fervor at the command of the speakers, and the Spanish race was held up for execration and judgment.

Nearly every prominent Cuban in the United States was present, and lent either his voice or his support by his presence to the meeting.

The meeting was opened by Dr. Guiteras, President of the United Cuban Clubs of Philadelphia, who introduced Tomas Estrada Palma, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Cuban Republic. Señor Palma made an address in Spanish and concluded by expressing the belief that the President would recognize the belligerency of the Cubans.

Gen. Calixto Garcia, the leader of the ill-fated Hawkins and Bermuda expedition, made a short address and expressed the hope and the belief that he still would be able to bear arms in the field for his native island.

Addresses also were made by Ganzales de E. Trudello, eidtor of the Cuban paper El Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Junta; Porvenir, and others.

Col. A. K. McClure, editor of The Philadelphia Times, also addressed the meeting, and in effect said that if Spain should pursue her present course this country should declare war against her and invade Cuba.

RECOGNITION AND THEN WAR.

Campos Thinks American Troops Would Be a Blessing in Disguise.

LONDON, March 2.—The Daily News, commenting editorially upon the action of the United States Senate in passing the resolution giving to the insurgents in Cuba the rights of belligerents, says President Cleveland ought not to act hastily, for numerous reasons. Should the United States recognize the Cubans as belligerents, The News says, the result would almost certainly be war between Spain and America.

The result of such a conflict, however, could not be doubtful should the Americans go into it with their whole heart, but this they probably would not do, as the war would involve neither the National security nor honor. Gen. Martinez Campos believed that recognition of the Cubans would be a blessing in disguise, because, should the United States send troops to Cuba, there would be regular battles instead of the desultory fighting which has thus far marked the campaign in the island.

The entire army, navy, and militia forces of the United States, according to Señor Emilio Castelar, would not be adequate to the success of such an enterprise. "An alliance between Spain and Mexico, with the object of counteracting the designs of the United States, has been recommended by Premier Canovas del Castillo," The News says, "but such an alliance might be anticipated by a pact between Cuba and Mexico, though the latter is not at present favorable to the suggestion."

In its issue to-morrow, The Times, commenting upon the Spanish-American situation, will say that should President Cleveland decide upon a peremptory line of action, there is every reason to anticipate a war, which may be more troublesome than the Washington politicians expect.

Spain may have little chance of inflicting a decisive defeat on the United States, but it is at least doubtful whether the latter can decisively defeat Spain without an expenditure far greater and more prolonged than entered into the calculations of the sympathizers with the Cuban rebels.

There are other Continental nations whose sympathies, at all events, would be entirely on the side of Spain in such a struggle. Proximus ardet is a caution never to be lost sight of in conducting a National policy.

CALM DISCUSSIONS IN CUBA.

General Belief that the United States Will Not Take Final Action.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, March 2.—The presence of a large force of troops here, added to the general belief that the United States will not take final action on the resolutions recognizing the insurgents as belligerents, has prevented any attempt at a demonstration against the Americans being made when the result of the vote in the Senate became known.

The papers here discuss the matter calmly. They contain no rabid utterances, nor anything to excite passion. Their news columns contain only brief allusions to occurrences in Washington, Madrid, and Barcelona.

Spaniards here undoubtedly feel keen indignation because of the action of the Senate, but public expression of this feeling is withheld pending the hope that the House of Representatives will vote the resolutions down, or that President Cleveland will veto them. Such demonstrations as those which occurred at Madrid and Barcelona are not expected on this side of the Atlantic.

COLOMBIA APPROVES ARDENTLY.

Example of the United States Will Be Followed in South America.

PANAMA, via Galveston, March 2.—The news of the adoption by the American Congress of resolutions declaring in favor of acknowledging the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, has caused the wildest enthusiasm here, and the step meets with the approval of all classes of citizens.

It is believed that the Central and South American republics will be quick to follow the example set by the United States.

STIFLING SPANISH TURBULENCE.

Fourteen Ringleaders Among the Students in Madrid Are Arrested.

MADRID, March 2.—There has been to-day somewhat of a lessening in the popular feeling against the United States, but there is still a strong undercurrent of animosity, which shows itself in various ways. The authorities have not relaxed their precautions to prevent an outbreak and the guards are still maintained about the public buildings and the American Legation.

The more turbulent spirits among the students made repeated attempts during the day to start demonstrations from the university, but the gendarmes were alert, and prevented them. Fourteen of the ringleaders were arrested.

The Republicans throughout Spain are making capital of the agitation against the United States, which was increased here this evening by a report that the American authorities had released the filibusters who were arrested at New-York.

The Liberal papers now advocate an entente with the powers to protect their common colonial interests against the United States. It is stated that Italian shipowners have offered to sell or loan steamers to the Government to be fitted out as privateers.

The Provincial Governors have notified the Government of the excitement prevailing within their jurisdictions, and stating that in their opinion it would be dangerous to check the display of animosity against the United States. The Government at once telegraphed to the Governors, instructing them to suppress demonstrations.

A crowd of the residents of Bilbao to-day made a hostile demonstration in front of the American Consulate in that city.

Several honorary American Consuls have resigned as a protest against the action of the Senate.

The Government has secured in Germany all the Manser rifles that will be manufactured within the next few months.

DELAY IN BERMUDA CASES.

Local Authorities Waiting to Hear from Washington.

The cases of the Cubans arrested on the steamer Bermuda and of the libels on the Bermuda and the lighter J. S. T. Stranahan are now in the hands of the Federal authorities in Washington. The United States District Attorney for this district and the United States Marshal are waiting for the decision of the Attorney General before proceeding further.

Because of the uncertainty as to the attitude of the Washington authorities, the three Cuban leaders under arrest will not be given a hearing to-day, before United States Commissioner Shields. The hearing has been postponed until Saturday.

There were some negotiations yesterday between James J. Macklin, attorney for McCartney Brothers, owners of the Stranahan, and the District Attorney, looking to the giving of a bond on the lighter and its release from the custody of the United States Marshal. There is some anxiety about unloading the arms and explosives on the lighter, and all persons concerned desire to have it released. In the absence of instructions from Washington, the negotiations did not end in a settlement, but it is expected that a bond will be given to-day.

It is said that the Attorney General and Solicitor Conrad have intimated that the evidence against the Cuban leaders is not sufficient to secure a conviction. The officials here, however, would not say anything about this report yesterday. District Attorney Macfarlane would only say:

"I caused a seizure of the lighter J. S. T. Stranahan because the statutes had been violated. The cargo seized consisted of dynamite and gunpowder concealed in packages not labeled, as required by law, and was carried without proper permit. The Marshal has possession of the Bermuda on a docking company's libel.

Deputy Marshal Kennedy said: "We were ordered from Washington to make the seizures, and will take no further action until other orders are received."

Brooklyn Democrats Favor Cubans.

At the regular meeting of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, held at the Brooklyn Athenaeum last night, ex-Justice E. Clarence Murphy offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Democratic General Committee does indorse the action of the Senate and Congress in urging the President of these United States to give to the patriotic Cubans belligerent rights."

The resolution was adopted unanimously, amid great cheering.

Scurrilous Charge of a Journal.

MADRID, March 2.—The Imparcial says that the Cuban leaders are preparing to issue a loan of $100,000,000, and that part of the proceeds will be offered to United States Senators and Congressmen on condition that they get the insurgents recognized as belligerents.

The Russian Policeman in Podolia.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Polish gentlemen in Podolia have, since the last rising in 1863, been hemmed in by so many restrictive laws, and subjected to so many disabilities, that it would be almost impossible for them to live on their estates were the police to insist on the strict execution of the laws; nor would the officials themselves have a happy time of it. They are isolated among a Polish population, far from any Russians, except the police under them, and are very ill paid, so they, too, would fare badly, unless a modus vivendi were established with the Polish gentry. To the credit of both sides, it is, I believe, a fact that no money bribe ever passes directly between them; but the Poles have many ways of rendering life more pleasant to the solitary official.

Presents of game, fruit, and wine, and loans of skilled labor, which in many large districts is only found among the employes on the estates, are considered legitimate offerings of good will. It is also a recognized thing at Polish houses that these officials are, if possible, to be allowed to win at cards. They cannot but enjoy, too, the various charming gatherings to which they are invited; for such is the innate courtesy of a Polish gentleman that I never saw the slightest indication that these representatives of a hated Government were not honored guests.

Easy to Take
And easy to operate, small in size, efficient, thorough, satisfactory, but gentle in effect.
Hood's Pills
25c. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Pure and Sure."
Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.
"I have used Cleveland's Baking Powder with entire satisfaction in the preparation of breads, biscuits and cakes." JULIET CORSON, *Founder of New York Cooking School.*

STRENGTH OF THE NAVIES

Spain Can Boast of Only One First-class Battleship, the Pelayo.

UNITED STATES HAS TWO IN COMMISSION

Two More Nearly Ready to be Sent to Sea—Each Country Has Thirteen Armored Vessels.

Spain has but one first-class battleship, the Pelayo.

The United States has two battleships in commission, and will be able to send five more battleships out to sea within the present year.

Spain has thirteen armored fighting ships of one kind and another, carrying a total of 315 guns. The United States has also thirteen armored fighting ships, carrying a total of 200 guns. According to naval experts, the new ships of the American Navy are superior to those of any other power on the globe.

Of unarmored vessels, Spain has 118 and the United States has 36.

The following tables show, in comparison, the armored ships, respectively, of the American and Spanish Navies. The tables give the name of the ship, the fighting class, to which it belongs, its displacement and length, the number of guns of all kinds, and the maximum speed:

SPAIN—ARMORED SHIPS.

Name and Class.	Tons.	Length.	Guns.	Spd.
Pelayo, steel barbette battleship	9,900	330	36	16
Emperador Carlos V., armored cruiser	9,235	364	26	20
armored cruiser	9,235	364	26	20
Almirante Oquendo, armored cruiser	7,000	340	30	20
Cardenal Cisneros, armored cruiser	7,000	340	28	20
Cortaluna, armored cruiser	7,000	340	30	20
Infanta Maria Teresa, armored cruiser	7,000	340	30	20
Princessa de Asturias, armored cruiser	7,000	340	30	20
Vizcaya, armored cruiser	7,000	340	30	20
Numancia, broadside ship	7,305	314.10	26	8
Vitoria, broadside ship	7,250	318.3	15	11
Puig-Cerda, iron monitor	553	127	3	8
Duque de Tétuan, armored gunboat	703	141	5	..
Total, 13 ships, with 315 guns.				

UNITED STATES—ARMORED SHIPS.

Name and Class.	Tons.	Length.	Guns.	Spd.
Monadnock, monitor	3,990	249.4	14	14.0
Amphitrite, monitor	3,990	249.4	14	12.0
Miantonomoh, monitor	3,990	249.4	12	12.0
Texas, battleship	6,300	290	28	17.0
Monterey, monitor	4,138	259	18	16.0
Indiana, battleship	10,231	348	40	16.2
Maine, armored cruiser	6,648	310	32	17.0
New-York, armored cruiser	8,150	380.6	28	20.0
Vesuvius, dynamite cruiser	930	246	6	21.7
Cushing, torpedo boat	116	..	..	22.5
Ericsson, torpedo boat	120	..	..	24.0
Alarm, ram	2,183	172.6	4	17.0
Katahdin, ram	2,050	243	4	17.0
Total, 13 ships, with 200 guns.				

Following are the particulars as to the six ships of the United States which are now approaching completion:

UNITED STATES SHIPS BUILDING.

Name and Class.	Tons.	Length.	Guns.	Speed.
Puritan, monitor	6,060	280	16	13
Terror, monitor	3,990	249	10	12
Massachusetts, battleship	10,231	348	40	16.2
Iowa, battleship	10,288	360	48	16.3
Oregon, battleship	10,231	348	40	16.2
Brooklyn, armored cruiser	9,250	400.6	42	21
Total, 6 fighting ships, with an aggregate of 194 guns.				

The Terror can be put in active service, it is estimated at the Navy Department, by April 1, the Puritan by Aug. 1, the Oregon by Aug. 15, the Massachusetts by Sept. 1, the Iowa by March 1, 1897; the Brooklyn by Dec. 15, 1896. In addition, the Navy Department estimates that the three new gunboats, Nashville, Wilmington, and Helena, can be put in service by Jan. 1, 1897.

The comparative strength of the American and Spanish navies is shown in another way by the following table:

	Spain.	United States.
Armored ships	13	13
Unarmored ships	118	36
Dispatch vessels	2	1
Training and other ships	7	35
Torpedo boats, No. 1	59	8
Torpedo boats, No. 2	70	1
Total guns	535	1,255
Total ships	333	130
Officers	1,782	2,860
Seamen	15,560	12,201
Marines	10,026	6,100
Total active list	27,368	21,161

Three of the Spanish unarmored fighting ships have already sunk of their own accord in Cuban waters. They are the Reina Regente, wrecked in March, 1895; the Sanchez Barcaiztegui, wrecked in September, 1895, and the Cristobal Colon, wrecked in October, 1895.

In case of war with Spain, most of the best ships of the new navy are, as the Yankees say, "nice and handy" to Cuba.

North of Cuba, stationed on the Virginia coast, is the North Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce. He has with him the crack cruiser New-York, commanded by the gallant fighter, Capt. W. S. Schley, and the swift commerce destroyer, the Columbia, under Capt. J. H. Sands. The other ships in his squadron are the Cincinnati, the Montgomery, the Raleigh, the Amphitrite, the Maine, and the Indiana.

The monitor Amphitrite is now at Key West, attending to the preservation of the neutrality laws. The Indiana, considered by naval experts here and abroad to be the best battleship in the world, is at Newport News, Va., only a few hours' steaming distance from the coast of Cuba.

The two other United States swift commerce destroyers, the Minneapolis and the Olympia, are, respectively, at Mersina, Syria, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and at Nagasaki, Japan. The San Francisco is at Smyrna, Syria.

South of Cuba, at Montevideo, Uruguay, is the United States South Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear Admiral C. S. Norton. In this squadron are the Newark, the Yantic, and the Castine.

In case of war, if it should then be decided to seize the Philippine Islands, belonging to Spain, the Asiatic squadron would be available for that purpose. In that squadron are the Olympia, the Monocacy, the Concord, the Petrel, the Charleston, the Machias, the Yorktown, the Detroit, and the Boston.

The Dolphin is on the Guatemala coast, and the torpedo boat Cushing is at the Washington Navy Yard. The Lancaster is also at Montevideo, unassigned.

Kings County Democrats Meet.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee met at the Brooklyn Athenaeum, Atlantic and Clinton Streets, last night, with James D. Bell in the chair.

The resolution of Warden Hayes, that a committee of seven be appointed to consider the advisability of changing from the district association to the Assembly district plan, as amended by Mr. Meehan, to lay the matter on the table until December, 1896, was carried.

John Mackin's Victims Buried.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 2.—The double funeral of Mrs. Bridget Connors and Mrs. Lizzie Mackin, who were murdered last Thursday night by John Mackin, son-in-law of one and husband of the other, took place from St. Patrick's Catholic Church at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

There was no mass said, but prayers were read by the Rev. Father McIlheny.

The Indiana Joins Admiral Bunce.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The battleship Indiana went over from Norfolk to Hampton Roads to-day, and was attached to Admiral Bunce's mysterious North Atlantic squadron of evolution. Capt. Robley D. Evans, her commander, was at the Navy Department to-day. He will return to his ship to-morrow evening.

TAIL TO THE M'KINLEY TICKET.

Boom for Editor Otis of Los Angeles for Vice-President — McKinley is Willing.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 2.—Dr. H. J. Detmers of the State University, who has just returned from the Pacific coast, says the sentiment there is strong in favor of McKinley and Editor Otis of The Los Angeles Times for the National Republican ticket.

Dr. Detmers to-day returned from Canton, where he went to lay the matter before ex-Gov. McKinley, whose intimate friendship he enjoys.

He told Major McKinley that Col. Otis's platform was protection to American industries, a hundred-cent dollar, a free ballot and a fair count, and the upholding of the American flag.

McKinley applauded the platform, and said it was all that was necessary.

He also said to Dr. Detmers that no better man could be found than Col. Otis.

MAY USE CAST STEEL SHELLS.

Results Obtained with a New Projectile May Cause a Revision of Naval Specifications.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The recent remarkable results obtained with the cast steel shell, made by I. G. Johnson & Co. of Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., will lead to a revision of the department specifications for armor-piercing projectiles. It has been supposed that shells made by the forging process offered the only means of successfully attacking a ship protected with thick armor. The purchases of such ammunition heretofore have been with this impression, which, until last week, was undisturbed by repeated tests.

The fact that a shell made of cast steel penetrated a heavy armor plate, upon the face of which the usually accepted forged steel projectiles were broken, surprised the experts. It may be that hereafter cast steel will replace the forged variety in selecting naval projectiles.

It has been settled that the next lot of shells purchased by the Naval Ordnance Bureau shall not necessarily be of forged steel. The specifications will be so worded that the Johnsons may present a bid.

The requirements will be more severe than hitherto, which have been that a shell must penetrate steel one and one-eighth of its calibre, that is, an eight-inch shell must go through a nine-inch plate. It is hoped that cast steel may be made at less cost than the forged steel shell.

The process adopted by the Spuyten Duyvil firm is a secret, but it is claimed the concern will be able to produce their type of projectiles at less expense than the forged steel shells.

The contract for armor-piercing projectiles is a lucrative one. Each battleship will probably require more than $10,000 worth of material. The thirteen-inch guns on these vessels take a large number of costly projectiles, and many more are bought for guns of smaller calibre. The actual test of sample shells will determine their acceptance.

The makers of forged steel shells are the Midvale Company, the Carpenter Steel Company, and the Sterling Company, all of Pennsylvania.

Crime and Its Punishment.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Crimes of violence there will ever be while human nature lasts, and crimes against property are inevitable in densely populated cities, but professional crime is a disgrace to the community and to the age. And the present system of dealing with professional criminals is about as sensible and as satisfactory as if, in the case supposed, the old foxes when trapped should be kept for a measured interval, and then let loose again among the covers. Moreover, the general diminution of crime only seems to make the fact more significant that crimes of the kind attributable to professional criminals seem to increase rather than to diminish.

These men are leniently dealt with on account of the ignorant use made of the judicial statistics, and they are taking advantage of it. To set a professional housebreaker at large because there are fewer criminals than formerly is about as rational as it would be to allow infectious cases to mix with their neighbors because there are no longer epidemics of fever such as used to prevail.

WRECKED ON LONG ISLAND

Three Vessels Blown upon the Beach by the Great Gale.

ALL THE CREWS SAFELY LANDED

Nellie Woodbury, H. J. Libby, and Venturer Aground with Cargoes—They May Be Total Losses.

FREEPORT, L. I., March 2.—Long Island's southern coast line added two more victims to its record of wrecks this morning. The schooner Nellie Woodbury and the bark H. J. Libby went ashore within an hour of each other, and not five miles apart. One stranded on Long Beach, while the other found a resting place on the treacherous sands of Jones's Beach, which is east of Long Beach. Both places are extremely dangerous and are greatly feared by mariners, and both have a decidedly long list of marine accidents to their credit.

The heavy weather last night made the life-savers along the coast particularly alert. They rather expected that some unfortunate craft would be caught in the gale and tossed upon the sandy beach. The patrolmen from each station found it difficult work to make their way along the shore. The breakers dashed at their feet, while the wind sent the spray well inland. It was just the night for a wreck, and when the snowstorm set in the weather was so thick that it was impossible to see any distance seaward.

The first vessel to go ashore was the two-masted schooner Nellie Woodbury, Capt. Clark. She stranded on Long Beach, about 3 o'clock, and the bark H. J. Libby struck on Jones's Beach shortly after 4 o'clock this morning. In clear weather the crews of the two vessels could have easily seen each other.

Both vessels pounded heavily on the beach and the waves broke over them continually. Their crews, however, reached shore in safety.

The Nellie Woodbury was discovered almost as soon as she was in the breakers, and the life-savers turned out promptly to rescue her crew. They little dreamed that the shipwrecked sailors would tempt fortune a second time by trying to reach shore in the schooner's boats, but they did, and landed safely.

The lifeboat was on the beach opposite the schooner, and her crew were ready to plunge into the surf and go to the rescue, when they observed the men on the schooner preparing to lower a boat. The boat got away from the wreck without mishap, and sturdy arms kept her from capsizing. She became rapidly shoreward, riding on top of a big wave, and was thrown upon the beach.

The life savers were ready, and as the boat struck, they assisted the occupants in getting out of reach of the breakers. It was a very dangerous undertaking for the shipwrecked men to attempt to reach shore in the schooner's boat, but they feared that to remain long on the schooner was to lessen their chances of ultimate escape from a watery grave.

While the men were thawing out in the life-saving station, their fellow-unfortunates on the bark were just about realizing that they were too close in shore to escape a wreck. The crew of the bark consisted of fourteen men besides Capt. Bray. Their vessel continuously rolled in the heavy surf, and the sailors feared that she would go to pieces before aid reached them.

The life savers, however, were actively at work, getting ready to go to the rescue. They were soon safely beyond the line of breakers, and gradually worked their way through the blinding snow to the vicinity of the wreck. The greatest care was necessary to get the men off without the lifeboat's being dashed against the side of the vessel.

While the lifeboat was working its way out to the bark, the crew of the latter were getting ready to be taken off. A block and fall was rigged and a stout rope passed through it. When the lifeboat was in position, one sailor was lowered into it. That method was continued until the Captain was taken off, and then the life savers started shoreward. The rowers, aided by the wind, propelled the boat rapidly along, while skillful hands guided it, and the craft, with its load of human freight, was thrown upon the beach by a great breaker, and all hands scrambled out of the way of the next.

The bark has on board a cargo of salt. She hails from Portland, Me., and was bound from Turk's Island to Boston. Her position is considered dangerous, as she has shipped a quantity of water, and is laboring heavily. Her rudder was carried away just before she stranded. The vessel is owned by B. Webster. She is 590 tons' register, her length is 142.7 feet; beam, 32.2 feet, and depth of hold, 17.1 feet.

It is feared that the schooner Woodbury will go to pieces before morning. She is loaded with logwood, and was bound from Haiti for New-York. The Woodbury is 200 tons register, and hails from Elsworth, Me.

Both wrecks were due entirely to the weather. It was impossible, the Captains said, to see many feet ahead, as the lookouts were blinded by the snow. The experience of one vessel before landing on the beach was the experience of the other. They both had a pretty rough time of it during the night. They were blown far out of their course, and were in doubt as to their positions.

Their first intimation of the nearness of land was learned through casting the lead. The depth of water grew rapidly less, and all efforts to work out to sea were of no avail. The vessels were driven toward the shore rapidly. It was impossible for the shipwrecked crews to determine where they were for some time after their vessels had commenced to pound on the beach.

The wrecked sailors were cared for to-night at the life saving stations. They will endeavor to reach the mainland in the morning.

BRIG VENTURER DRIVEN ASHORE.

High and Dry at Whitestone, with a Cargo of Lumber.

WHITESTONE, L. I., March 2.—The brig Venturer, Capt. Frelich, of Liverpool, N. S., from New-York for the West Indies with a cargo of lumber, lies high and hard aground on the shore here. The brig was towed out of New-York and anchored opposite this place yesterday afternoon.

The strong northwest wind which set in this morning turned into a "whistling gale" shortly after noon, and the Venturer began to drag her anchor. A second anchor was then put out, but it must have fouled, as the vessel continued to drift toward shore.

A distress signal was hoisted and the tug A. J. Hoole, Capt. W. E. Walsh, went to the brig's assistance, but at 1 o'clock, before a hawser could be made fast to her, the vessel went aground. All efforts to haul her off proved futile.

A broken hawser fouled the propeller of the tug, and it was found necessary to beach her and wait until the tide fell so that the screw could be cleared, before any further work could be done.

Capt. Walsh of the tug said he would make another effort to get the brig off at high tide to-night. When the tide receded to-night one could walk out on the flats to within a few yards of the stranded vessel. She is believed to have sustained no damage as yet, as it is thought she lies in a bed of mud.

HOUSE BLOWN DOWN.

Mrs. Sarge of East Orange Suffers Serious Injury.

ORANGE, N. J., March 2.—The high wind this afternoon blew down a brick wall of a building in course of construction at 587-593 Main Street, East Orange. The structure fell on the three-story dwelling house at 585, injuring Mr. Paul Sarge, who was holding her baby in her arms at the time. The child escaped without a scratch.

Mrs. Sarge lives on the top floor of 585 Main Street. She was sitting in an easy chair, rocking her baby to sleep, when the crash came. Bricks and mortar crashed through the roof and fell about her. Mrs. Sarge clapsed her child to her breast to shield him. Mrs. Sarge was badly cut about the head and arms. Citizens rushed into the house immediately and carried out the woman and her child.

Three rooms in the house were wrecked and much damage was done to the furniture. The crushed building was thrown three inches out of plumb. The lower portion of the house was used as a store, and the big plate-glass windows were smashed. The new building was owned by F. H. Tiplin.

WORKING AT THE AILSA AND THE CLYDE

Latter May Be Floated To-day— Diving for Mails—Investigation Begun.

Wreckers and divers were at work yesterday on the Ailsa, which was sunk by La Bourgogne of the French Line, and the Clyde Liner, George W. Clyde, which was rammed by the Gwyandotte Saturday.

Divers are endeavoring to get her West Indian mail off the Ailsa, and up to the Post Office. Four bags were got out Sunday night from the forward hold, but there was no success yesterday. The Merritt Wrecking Company people, who are working at the Ailsa, declined to say when they expected the vessel would be raised, but it will probably take some days. The Ailsa lies 200 yards off shore at Fort Hamilton. A yard of her funnel, the top of her bridge rigging, and the two masts were visible yesterday.

The Chapman Wrecking Company, which obtained the contract to raise the Clyde, was making efforts to close the rent in her port side, and last night it was thought that the fire pumps, which are now in readiness, can be set to work on the water in her hold. She may be set afloat to-day.

Capt. S. G. Fairchild and William H. Barrett of the local Board of United States Inspectors of Steam Vessels began their investigation of the collision yesterday.

Capt. G. M. Walker of the Dominion Line steamer Gwyandotte submitted a sworn statement yesterday regarding his collision. They saw the mast of the Clyde through the fog, he said, and stopped and backed at full speed, but the steamer struck the Gwyandotte on her port bow. La Bourgogne sailed back for Havre yesterday. It is a singular coincidence that Chief Engineer Andrew Witherspoon of the George W. Clyde is a brother of Chief Engineer James Witherspoon of the Ailsa. They are next door neighbors at Newark, N. J.

ELECTION IN THE SEVENTEENTH.

Will Cost the City About $8,000 to Fill a $1,500 Place.

The special election in the Seventeenth Assembly District of this city, for an Assemblyman to succeed the late P. J. Kerrigan, will be held to-day. It will cost the city, at a rough estimate, about $8,000. The successful candidate will get his proportion of the salary of $1,500 a year, and, in the event of the election of the Tammany candidate, Frank J. Goodman, the salary will go to Mr. Kerrigan's widow.

The district is safely Democratic, providing the Tammany men take the trouble to get their vote out. Ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon is the Tammany leader of the district, and is very careful about such matters.

In the face of the Raines bill, the election ought to be a Tammany walkover. Mr. Goodman may be cut by some Tammany men who resent the fact that he lives a few hundred feet out of the district. Mr. Goodman and his Republican opponent, Lewis J. Cook, have made good canvasses of the district. It is the first election of the Presidential year, and its result will be watched with interest.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. GRIGGS.

Vacancies in the New-Jersey Courts Filled with Republicans.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—Gov. Griggs sent the following nominations to the Senate to-night:

Justice of the Supreme Court—Jonathan Dixon, reappointed.

Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals—James H. Nixon of Cumberland County, to succeed Albert R. Talman; William L. Dayton of Mercer, to succeed Hendrick H. Brown; John S. Barkalow of Passaic, to succeed George T. Smith.

Judge of the Circuit Court—Henry M. Neuvis of Monmouth, to fill vacancy.

Prosecutor of the Pleas of Warren County—George A. Angle, to succeed William A. Stryker.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Middlesex County—Woodbridge Strong.

All the new Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals are lawyers, and succeed Republicans like themselves. This is the fourth term for Judge Dixon, he having been first appointed in 1875.

In executive session, the Senate confirmed the nominations of Messrs. Nixon, Nevins, Taylor, Barkalow, and Dayton.

The House to-day passed resolutions expressing sympathy for the Cubans.

IVORY SOAP
99 44/100 PURE
At all grocery stores two sizes of Ivory Soap are sold; one that costs five cents a cake, and a larger size. The larger cake is the more convenient and economical for laundry and general household use. If your Grocer is out of it, insist on his getting it for you.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

DAY OF SNOW AND WIND

Continued from Page 1.

showing now, because I start in with 600 more carts than on Feb. 3."

Mr. Tate's prediction was sustained by reporters for THE NEW-YORK TIMES who went over the city below Forty-second Street at 5 P. M. The work on the snow blockade had been systematized, and lessons learned by the contractor at his first essay had been well remembered.

There had been no attempt to make a show around the Post Office and the City Hall, but there was no snow incumbrance anywhere there. Mail Street had been thoroughly cleaned, and the only heaping was on Park Row.

On the east side the snow that had not been moved in the Bowery had been heaped, while the tenement-house district east of the Bowery and from Houston Street to Catharine Street had received little attention except where the streets were used for car traffic. Here the plows and sweepers had done much to clear the thoroughfares.

This was the case in every car street up to Forty-second Street, and Third Avenue was as clean as could reasonably be expected. Here and there were evidences that the cart men were endeavoring to make a profitable record by "picking at" snow heaps, wnere rapid filling was assured, and neglecting snow where cleaning up was needed, or where the loading was slow, because it would be necessary to travel from one small heap to another.

The further one went up town on this side of the city less heaping had been done in the side streets, while the snow grew whiter and whiter in spite of the traffic over it. The banking was done at such places as Gramercy Park. Some of the clearing was through private enterprise.

In the sledding district, from Thirty-fourth to Fortieth Street and from Park to Third Avenue, the snow was too wet to tempt many boys and girls. The sleds would run only when the descent was steep, and only children equipped with rubber boots ventured out to enjoy the fun.

In all the streets in Mr. Tate's contract district, little was done in the way of gutter cleaning. Col. Waring holds that such work should be done by the householders, and that the police should see to it that the householder does it, under pain of being reported as violating the corporation ordinance.

From Forty-second down a little picking and heaping had been done here and there in Lexington Avenue. Forty-second Street had not been cleaned as it was a month ago, but it was in fair condition. Park Avenue had not been troubled, but the surroundings of the Grand Central Station were in satisfactory condition.

Madison Avenue had been well cleaned, both above and below Forty-second Street, and Fifth Avenue was in excellent condition from Madison Square to Fifty-ninth Street. The worst of the blockade in Sixth Avenue had been removed, and Broadway, from Forty-second Street to the Battery, had been cleaned as thoroughly as was possible.

In the residential neighborhoods below Forty-second Street, little snow had been removed or heaped in the side streets. There had been some piling up, mostly in the middle of the streets, in the hotel district, Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, but the side streets in the shopping district, Twenty-third to Fourteenth Street, had not been touched, and were matted with hard-trodden snow and dirt.

Canal Street had been very well cleaned, and while the dry goods district and West Broadway had not been cleaned, much had been done to make them tolerable.

Above Forty-second Street One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street had been well cleared. In the other avenues and streets, where there are no car tracks, all that Col. Waring's men could do was to free the culverts and open up the crosswalks.

The operation of the underground conduit road on Lenox Avenue during the snowstorm proved satisfactory to the Metropolitan Traction Company and the General Electric Company's engineers. The cars ran under regular schedule time during the downfall, and the conduit remained clear, the melted snow and water being rapidly carried away. In fact, the performance of the new system was in every way equal to that of any electrical line depending for its supply of current on an overhead wire. The snowstorm may be considered the crucial test of the line.

The snowstorm interfered little with telegraphic communication. The wires of the Western Union Company suffered only through the carrying away of some poles through the rise in the Hudson River. The Postal Telegraph Company reported a slight break in its communications at Schenectady. No subscriber to the local telephone service was cut out.

ALONG THE NEW-JERSEY COAST.

**A

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:15. Matinée—3:00—Stoddard's Lecture, Constantinople.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Magda—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:10
GARDEN—The Two Escutcheons—8:15. Matinée—2:00—Benefit of American Dramatists' Club.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Little Christopher—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Gucki—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—3:00—Kingsley Art Lecture.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cat Show—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—The Kneisel Quartet—8:15.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	46	32
6 A. M.	49	28
9 A. M.	36	27
12 M.	34	29
4 P. M.	31	30
6 P. M.	31	28
9 P. M.	30	25
12 P. M.	28	23

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 27.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 20.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 36.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 34.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Slightly Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CUBA AND SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has acted wisely and with good grace regarding the disagreeable incident at Barcelona. By promptly expressing its regret to the Minister of the United States for the insults offered to the Consulate and by taking precautions to guard the legation and the Minister's residence from any popular demonstration, and doing this before any representation was made by the American Government, it has fully satisfied all reasonable expectations. The incident loses all significance, and all importance save so far as it has tended to stimulate the hasty action of the House yesterday. If it were possible to expect that the Spanish Government would follow up this evidence of cool judgment and good sense at a time when there was occasion for some irritation, by instructing Gen. WEYLER in Cuba to conduct his efforts to suppress the insurrection in a civilized manner, and could then enforce its instructions, it would do still more to promote satisfactory relations.

The action of the House of Representatives was, as we have said, hasty. All the facts that are known in respect to Cuba, certainly all those that have any bearing on the rather confused series of resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, have been known for some time. There has been no new action by Spain and no change in the situation in Cuba that called for a declaration by Congress. Nor was such a declaration likely, by itself, in any way to promote the professed purpose of the committee and the majority supporting the committee. If anything were to be done, it should have been done with deliberation and dignity, after a careful examination of the facts. And as the facts are in the possession of the President, on whom alone rests a definite responsibility in the matter, the proper way to proceed would have been to ask him, if in his judgment expedient, to communicate them to Congress, with such recommendations as he might see fit to make. By such a method, the action, whatever it should be, would be that of the entire Government, and would have the weight that anything done in such a matter and involving so grave consequences ought to have.

As it is, the resolutions of the House, like those of the Senate, amount to nothing more than an expression of opinion on the part of the members voting for them. And the tone of the resolutions, the indefiniteness of their subject matter, still more the spirit of the talk which, by courtesy is called debate, that was had in the House and the Senate, all combine to deprive the resolutions of the effect that might have been secured and ought to have been secured even from a formal and dignified expression of opinion. The mere acknowledgment of belligerent rights for the insurgents is confessedly no advantage to them, and the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in his speech acknowledged as much, and even went so far as to argue that on that account Spain could not regard such acknowledgment as unfriendly. Unfriendly it is and must be, and the Government is bound to keep that fact clearly in mind in everything relating to the subject. It is not flattering to the self-respect of American citizens to have it pointed out by a foreign diplomatist that the resolutions of Congress may be discounted to some extent because they are a part of the game of politics, but there is in this instance only too much reason to acknowledge the truth of the explanation. Meanwhile, it is at least satisfactory that the House has insisted on its own resolutions and that there must still be delay before the two branches of Congress can be brought into agreement.

WHAT McKINLEY'S FRIENDS SAY.

In an interview published yesterday, Mr. SETTLE, Republican member of the House from North Carolina, speaking of the course recently taken by Republican "leaders" in his State with reference to the silver issue, said:

"Why, some of the representations that have been made by them are actually amazing. For example, it has recently been asserted over and over again that Major MCKINLEY is in favor of throwing the mints of the United States open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, regardless of what other nations may do or refuse to do. Of course that is absurd, but I fear that a good many Republicans in North Carolina have been made to believe that it is true."

One of the "leaders" to whom Mr. SETTLE refers is, we presume, Senator PRITCHARD, who voted for the Silver bill, attached his name to WHARTON BARKER'S pledge, joined his Republican Silver associates in the Senate in agreeing not to support any candidate for the Presidency who would not bind himself to sign a Silver Coinage bill if one should come to him, and then warmly supported the candidacy of MCKINLEY in a public address delivered at Chicago. May it not fairly be inferred that Senator PRITCHARD has reason to believe that MCKINLEY would sign a SHver bill, and that he has expressed this belief to Silver Republicans in his State?

At present we are unable to perceive the "absurdity" of the assertions which Senator PRITCHARD and other Republican leaders in North Carolina are said to have made, concerning Mr. MCKINLEY'S attitude toward the silver question. Mr. MCKINLEY can prove that they are "absurd" only by expressing clearly, for the information of the public, opinions satisfactory to the advocates of an honest and sound currency. Until he shall do this, the assertions made in North Carolina by his political friends will seem to us to be neither "amazing" nor "absurd," but quite reasonable, owing to his course in the past and to recent incidents and indications which no one deeply interested in the currency question can afford to overlook.

JAMESON IN LONDON.

The lionizing of JAMESON'S men in London is a performance which indicates that the most elementary notions of English morality have not taken possession of the general British mind. It is true that the London press, or a great part of it, has done its utmost to confuse the British mind upon the merits of the question, and has shown a violent leaning toward the views of Mr. CECIL RHODES and the interests of the South African Company. When the raid took place it was published and believed that the Uitlanders were threatened with violence by the Boers, that the rescuers appeared in consequence of a summons for help, and that the men they came to rescue left them to perish. That belief was the basis of a good many leaders as well as of the new laureate's fool-poem.

But all this has been clearly shown to be rubbish. The party were mere filibusters who undertook to steal the Boer country. They relied upon the weakness of the Boers, upon the strength of the Uitlanders, and, perhaps, upon the connivance of the British Government. Every one of these completely failed them. The British residents of the republic, who had not invited them, did nothing to help them when they came without invitation. The British Government discharged its international duties fully and punctually. Finally, the Boers, instead of being asleep, were extremely wide awake, captured all the filibusters whom they did not kill, and then, with a contemptuous magnanimity, handed over the survivors to their own Government. To represent the survivors as heroes requires at once a strong and perverted imagination. It is like organizing an "ovation" to burglars who have returned from an unsuccessful attempt to rob a bank, and who have returned only because the banker did not think it worth while to detain them.

THE RAINES BILL AND CLUBS.

It seems to be quite commonly assumed that the infamous Raines bill, if passed, would apply to clubs, though they are not mentioned or referred to by name in any of its provisions. The bill imposes its tax upon "trafficking in liquor," and defines that phrase as "a sale of liquor of less than five gallons." The highest tax is imposed upon "the business of trafficking in liquors to be drunk upon the premises where sold, or which are so drunk, whether in a hotel, restaurant, saloon, store, shop, booth, or other place, or in any outbuilding, yard, or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith."

Those liable to the tax are any "corporation, association, copartnership, or person engaged in such traffic," and association is defined as "any combination of two or more persons not incorporated nor constituting a copartnership." It is made to apply to everybody who sells liquor within whatever meaning that term is intended to have. There is in the provision against selling in any place within two hundred feet of a church or schoolhouse an expression which seems clearly to be intended to apply to clubs, and to clubs alone. There is excepted from that prohibition any place which at the date of the passage of the act "is occupied by a corporation or association which traffics in liquors solely with the members thereof." This can mean nothing except clubs, and, together with the sweeping language of all its provisions, plainly implies that they are included. Besides, there is a curious new section making special provision for obtaining injunctions against any corporation, association, copartnership, or person "trafficking in liquor without obtaining a liquor tax certificate," which seems to be aimed at somebody besides regular dealers.

Let us consider for a moment what such a law applying to clubs, as this evidently is intended to do, would mean. In this city it would require every club, however small or humble, to pay $800 a year for the privilege of providing beer or any other "distilled or rectified spirits, wine, fermented or malt liquors" for its members. This would kill all the smaller clubs, but would not in itself hurt the rich ones. But among the requirements to which they would have to submit is that of giving a bond which would bind them, among other things, not to "suffer or permit any gambling to be done in the place designated by the tax certificate."

No exception is made to the Sunday prohibition, except in favor of hotel keepers and pharmacists, with certain restrictions. It would apply to restaurants or clubs, even for drinks to be taken with meals. Moreover, it would be unlawful for any place subject to this prohibition "to have open or unlocked any door of entrance" "during the hours when the sale of liquors is forbidden." All clubs would have to close absolutely at one o'clock at night and remain closed all day on Sunday if the letter of the law were to be observed.

Another pleasant feature of club life would be the liability of intrusion of the "special agents" of the State Commissioner of Excise. Any such agent would be authorized by law to "enter any place where liquors are sold at any time when the same is open," and not only examine the tax certificate, but "investigate any other matters in connection with the sale of liquor." In fact, it would be his duty to ascertain whether the law was violated or not, and clubs would be subject to a regular espionage. All their rights of privacy would be taken away. If there is any oppressive or vexatious provision omitted by the Raines bill it is due to oversight, and may be thought of yet.

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

We remarked some time ago that the people of Colorado could not reasonably ask investors and traders in the East to buy large quantities of Cripple Creek mining stocks until they themselves should have continued for some time to buy these stocks at advancing prices. That is to say, they must first exhibit their confidence in the properties by putting their own money into them, and also by procuring the publication of proof that stocks selling at from one cent to fifteen cents a share were really very cheap at such prices. Inspection of the daily reports of the numerous new Exchanges in Colorado for two or three months past shows that there has been no extraordinary advance of prices since the early stages of the "boom." Dispatches from Colorado describing the methods of persons engaged in making new companies and showing how rapidly the number of these companies was increasing have not created in the East a demand for shares.

We find the following in a weekly review of the mining business, dated at Denver on the 26th ult.:

"Cripple Creek has been in the doldrums since New Year's Day, owing possibly to the falling off in shipments of ore. The January output did not exceed $400,000, and that of February will not be very much heavier. The mining stock craze has perceptibly diminished, and it is very likely that the Colorado people have become satiated with this form of speculation. Unless stocks can be retailed in small lots in the East, the chances for profit are about at an end. New companies are still forming, and old companies continue their development work, while reports of new strikes occasionally are heard."

The correspondent of The Engineering and Mining Journal at Colorado Springs wrote on the 21st ult. that "the best-posted brokers" thought there would "not be any great activity until the Spring. Mining developments in the Cripple Creek district so far," he continued, "justify the hopes of investors, but it would be to the benefit of all concerned if no exaggerated ideas are formed by the public. We hear that there are a number of wildcats rampant in the East, which, unless exposed, will injure legitimate business."

Undoubtedly the Cripple Creek district is a very rich and promising one. But so long as the reports sent out by Colorado people themselves tell of scores of companies organized with large nominal capitals upon a basis consisting of a certain area of unexplored land, Eastern investors will look with distrust upon many of the shares offered in the market.

THE ABOLITION OF CORONERS.

A hearing has been appointed for to-day before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly on the bill abolishing the office of Coroner. This bill was prepared after careful consideration by prominent members of the legal and medical professions in this State, and is in its main features based upon the system of medical examination adopted in Massachusetts twenty years ago. The system has worked well in that State, but the county office of Coroner was provided for in the Constitution of this State and could not be abolished by the Legislature previous to the revision of 1894.

In the revision of the Constitution the office of Coroner was omitted for the purpose of enabling the Legislature to abolish it and provide otherwise for the performance of the functions pertaining to it. This was in response to a public sentiment which had long been growing up against the antiquated Coroner system. The bill introduced last year was badly framed and excited opposition, not to the abolition of Coroners, but to the method proposed for replacing them.

The bill now pending provides for the appointment by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of four medical examiners and four assistants in the First Judicial Department of the State, which consists of this city; two examiners and twelve assistants in the Second Department, one examiner and not exceeding twenty-nine assistants in the Third Department, and one examiner and not exceeding twenty-five assistants in the Fourth Department. In this city the examiners and assistants may be assigned to districts, and in the other departments they must be assigned to counties in which they shall discharge their duties mainly, though they may be transferred temporarily or permanently, as may be deemed best for the public service. All these officers must be duly licensed and registered physicians, and their appointment "shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by such examinations as the respective Appellate Divisions for each department shall prescribe."

Not only are the Appellate Divisions to make the appointments, but they are to fix the salaries and make rules and regulations prescribing the powers and duties of medical examiners and their assistants. There is no safer way of providing for the appointment and general supervision of this body of officers, who will have a certain relation to the criminal jurisprudence of the communities in which they act. Primarily their function will be to ascertain the cause of death of persons dying "by suicide, or suddenly, or by accident, or by violence," or found dead within their respective districts or counties. This is a purely medical function, and judicial inquiry is called for only when the examiner finds it probable that some person is "criminally responsible for causing the death." In that event the matter must be turned over to the criminal magistrates and prosecuting officers at once, to be followed up like other cases in which crime is charged.

The main purpose of the pending bill is to do away with the system of inquest which has come down from the time when there was practically no such thing as medical science, and which has resulted in scandalous abuses, as well as gross absurdities, and to provide for an exercise of the medical and judicial functions called for in an orderly and civilized manner. It is also claimed that the new system will cost much less to maintain than the present one.

DELAY NOT DANGEROUS.

Some of the English papers are manifesting a certain uneasiness in regard to the delay in coming to a definite settlement of the Venezuelan question. They express a fear that this delay covers some unfavorable and even threatening developments. We cannot see the slightest foundation for any such apprehension. On the contrary, the longer time that elapses in the process of investigation now going on the more certain it is that the investigation will be fair, will be conducted in a friendly spirit, that just conclusion will be arrived at, and that the settlement will be permanent. That the case is entirely free from all embarrassment we have never been able to believe. The question of occupation by English settlers of a portion of the territory claimed by Venezuela, and which may finally be discovered to belong to her, is necessarily a thorny one. It ought not, however, to be an insuperable obstacle. If the territory shall be found to belong to Venezuela, England, on the one hand, can transfer her subjects to her own undoubted territory, making them such compensation as may be just to them, or, on the other hand, she may satisfy the claims of Venezuela to the territory and obtain peaceable possession for her subjects. It is a question really for England herself to settle, and one as to the details of which the United States can have no great interest.

With the passage of time it becomes more and more clear that the English Government has neither reason nor desire to raise unnecessary difficulties. The embarrassments by which it has been surrounded during the last two months have made it much more cautious as to matters of difference with the United States. The cordial friendship of this country has become more obviously valuable, and any alienation of sympathies between the two nations has become more obviously undesirable. But quite beyond all questions of expediency lies the very important and enduring fact that the discussion of the Venezuelan question has very greatly deepened the respect of the English people for the essential purposes of the United States. It has been more clearly recognized than ever before that the policy of the United States in regard to our South American neighbors has been in no sense selfish, vain, or bellicose. The practical Englishman was at first seriously surprised that a powerful Government should intervene in a matter about which we had no immediate and obvious interest. It was difficult for him to understand that in a matter of this sort our Government was actuated by a high sense of justice and a simple desire to see justice done. Having once comprehended that essential fact, the respect of the English people for the American people has distinctly increased. And as respect of this sort is the most solid basis for friendly relations, we may feel confident assurance that our relations with England in the future will be more stable and more satisfactory than has before seemed possible.

"We conquered NAPOLEON," says a Madrid newspaper, "by a system of guerrilla warfare." This is news indeed. There has hitherto been a somewhat general impression that a rather well-known Englishman named WELLINGTON, with some troops of the same nationality as himself, took so prominent a part in the Peninsular war that such little guerrilla fighting as the Spaniards did need hardly be taken into the account. Still, English historians are by no means infallible and the impression may be all wrong.

Though the gravest political and economic crises have not sufficed to draw the Sultan from the seclusion of his palace, yet for the sake of performing a bit of superstitious mummery over a cloak that may or may not once have been worn by the Prophet, he conquers his well-grounded fears of assassination, and drives for miles and miles through streets where at any moment the explosion of a mine, the crack of a revolver, or the flash of a knife may end his life, and at the same time rend his country into half a dozen warring factions. Nothing could be more characteristic of Turkey than this display of a courage so nearly sublime for a purpose so nearly imbecile, nor could anything better explain the country's condition.

Songs Are Worth Money.

From The London Standard.

At a sale of musical copyrights which were brought to the hammer yesterday, some excellent prices were realized. Many old familiar songs and pieces were offered, and the prices obtained showed that they still have a good deal of vitality. "In the Gloaming," by Lady Arthur Hill, was knocked down for £94 12s.; "Elfin Knight," cantata, by Gibsone, £53; "Sea Maidens," by J. S. Roeckel, £107 16s.; "Westward Ho!" £126 5s.; and Loder's "Violin Tutor," £133. "Fairy Barque," an easy and taking piece by Smallwood, arranged for the piano as a solo, vocal duet, &c., and much favored by schoolgirls as well as by more advanced players, was knocked down at the record price of £1,810. This piece was sold in 1890 for £1,000.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

"Casa Paterna" They Call Suderman's "Heimat" in Italian.

SIGNORA DUSE AS MAGDA

Changes at Few of the Other Theatres and the New Programmes in the Music Halls.

For a play of no transcendent merit, Suderman's "Heimat" has had a prodigious share of popularity. New-Yorkers had already seen it in the German original, with Lucie Friesinger as Magda; in English with Helena Modjeska as the heroine, and in French with the incomparable Bernhardt as the young German woman who had sinnend and starved and then sung her way to fortune.

Last night Eleonora Duse acted Magda in Italian with wonderful technical adroitness and a perfect sympathy with the rôle. The illusion was almost complete. It is not likely that more than this could be done with the rôle. In "Heimat" Suderman's "realism" defeats its own purpose.

We can understand Magda's return to the paternal roof, under persuasion, and her delight to see again her younger sister, and to be at least half way reconciled with her father. We can even understand her consenting to remain there for a time, under the influence of the Rector's eloquent appeal, and with the knowledge newly imparted to her that the shock of her flight brought infirmity upon her father, especially when the Rector promises, sacredly, that no questions shall be asked.

But when petty little annoyances accumulate, when inquisitive neighbors provoke her, and when the Rector confesses that he fears he cannot prevent the undesirable questioning, it seems as if the time had come for a woman of Magda's large experience and superb tact to pack her duds and go. There she still is, however, when the detestable von Keller impudently sends in his card. There she remains, knowing her father is near at hand, and that all the pitchers in the house, large and small, have big ears, to receive the fellow who betrayed her with the contempt he deserves, to parley with him, to banter with him, to bitterly narrate to him the story of the shame, suffering, privation he caused her, and then to work herself in a great fit of passion when he, quite casually, alludes to her child as "ours." Of course, old Colonel Schwartze must overhear part of this scene—enough to partly confirm his worst fears. Magda, seeing him, rushes wildly from the room.

Why does she ever return to it? Why does she meekly descend the stairs, at her father's command, and humbly enter his room to be put on the rack of torture?

She has done, forever, with "home." She knows, better than any one not in her position can know, how little this bigoted, "inland-bred" old man can do to solve the social problem thus presented. Suderman has shown us that filial affection is still strong with Magda. But even that affection ought to impel her to defy him vigorously in this juncture and take her departure.

The fact is, Magda returns for theatrical purposes only—to make another realistic act, to become, involuntarily, the cause of her father's death, to pose in the catastrophe as the modern goddess of Hopelessness.

No other actress has made the whims, the passion, the art enthusiasm, the intermittent affectionateness of Magda more real than Duse makes them. Her acting in the scenes with the Rector and von Keller almost justifies the overpraise of those who have labored to make Duse-worship a fad. As a matter of fact, every note in the character lies well within her gamut. But even she cannot make the play seem quite probable.

The supporting company did not shine conspicuously, but none of the acting was exactly bad, excepting Carlo Rosapina's, as the Rector. He had a comical make-up, and was so unfamiliar with his share of the text that he spoiled the fine scene in Act II.

Nevertheless, "Casa Paterna," as they call Suderman's drama in Italian, should not be missed by any admirer of fine acting.

Fourteenth Street Theatre.

At the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night Chauncey Olcott appeared for the first time as Larry O'Lynn, in Fred Marsden's Irish play "The Minstrel of Clare," which W. J. Scanlan used to present. Mr. Olcott's performance was satisfactory to the audience, which filled the theatre to the doors, and applauded the actor vigorously, especially when he sang, as he did several times. The play has been changed somewhat since the days when Scanlan had it in his repertory, but it is practically the same drama, and would be easily recognized. The performance, as a whole, last night was thoroughly creditable, and "The Minstrel of Clare" will be continued until the close of the Olcott engagement.

Harlem Opera House.

William H. Crane began a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night, presenting Franklin Fyles's play, "The Governor of Kentucky." The house was packed to the doors, and the audience proved quite as appreciative of the play and its acting as those who saw it at the Fifth Avenue Theatre a little while ago. The cast is the same as that seen down town, and the scenery is the same. This will be Mr. Crane's final appearance in this city this season.

Grand Opera House.

"Little Christopher," with the new company selected by E. E. Rice, began a week's season at the Grand Opera House last night. Theresa Vaughn played the title rôle, and William Collier was the detective. The performance ran very smoothly, and gave great satisfaction to the large audience which assembled to see it. The applause was frequent and loud, and a week of excellent business is assured for the burlesque on the west side.

MUSIC HALL NOTES.

—TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—The usual large audiences assembled at Tony Pastor's Theatre yesterday to enjoy the continuous performance offered by the management, and all were pleased by the programme presented. The bill is very long, and is contributed to by well-known and popular artists. The Russell brothers are at the head of the list, and their "Irish Servant Girls" and "Two Off-Uns" were vigorously applauded. Among the other artists are May Howard, O'Brien and Havel, in "The Newsboy's Courtship"; Falke and Seman, musical comedians; Major Newell, the skate artist, and William and Ida Morello, acrobats.

—KEITH'S UNION SQUARE.—At Keith's Union Square Theatre, the usual excellent continuous vaudeville show is being given this week. J. W. Kelly and Vernona Jarbeau are the principal stars, and their acts are greatly appreciated by the audiences. The Trio de Korke, a European acrobatic and equilibristic team, made their American début here yesterday, and were heartily welcomed. They performed some feats never before seen here, and they were enthusiastically applauded. Prof. Wormwood's trained dogs did some wonderful tricks, and a number of other artists added to the pleasure of the entertainment.

—HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM.—At Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum yesterday a troupe of Hindu fakirs, formerly seen here with the Barnum & Bailey Circus, made their appearance, and performed a number of fakir tricks which were very startling, and were liberally applauded. The boot-blacking contest is still in progress, and has aroused a good deal of interest. The winner is to receive $1,000 at the close of the struggle. In the Curiosity Hall a number of freaks are on exhibition, and in the theatre an excellent vaudeville performance is given.

—OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL.—Oscar Hammerstein's "Marguerite" is still the leading attraction at his Olympia Music Hall, and was vigorously applauded last night by a large audience. The ballets of this performance are very fine, and the living pictures are magnificent specimens of their kind. The vaudeville performance given with the operetta is a very strong one, and pleases the spectators greatly. Last night's audience was very enthusiastic, and showed great judgment in its appreciation of the programme presented.

—PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—William Sandow, who is said to be the strongest man in the world, began an engagement at Proctor's Pleasure Palace yesterday, and performed several feats that showed wonderful muscular power. Among them was the lifting of a piano, with a pianist sitting at the instrument, which was greatly applauded. In addition to the Sandow performance, the usual excellent vaudeville bill was presented by a number of artists. The entertainment was quite up to the standard of this house.

—KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Lole Fuller is still the reigning attraction at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, although the regular vaudeville programme is also given at that house. Miss Fuller has revived here the success which has attended her in Paris and other European cities, and great crowds fill the Music Hall to applaud her novel dances. The variety show is quite as interesting as ever, and the audiences depart well pleased with their evening's entertainment.

—EDEN MUSEE.—At the Eden Musée the audiences yesterday were large and appreciative. Great interest was shown in the reconstructed group of waxworks representing the Spanish duel scene, which is a wonderfully realistic group. The afternoon and evening concerts are very entertaining, and the programme for this week is a very popular one. The selections were received with great enthusiasm yesterday.

PERSONALS.

—A Christian correspondent says that Mme. Eva Nansen, the wife of the explorer, is at the present hour undisputedly the principal concert singer in Norway. Mme. Nansen is not a brilliant prima donna, but her graceful, refined, and intelligent art—akin to that of the pianist and composer, Mme. Gröndahl, who won numerous admirers in London some years back—never fails to charm Norwegian audiences, assisted as it is by a fine presence and a melodious voice. Mme. Nansen recently achieved great success at Stockholm and Copenhagen. Her last concert at Christiania gave occasion to a veritable ovation, partly, of course, due to her position as the wife of a famous man. She has announced another concert, and it needs no imagination to foresee the interest of that evening, if, in the meantime, definite news from Nansen arrives. Mme. Nansen belongs to a notable family. Her father, Michael Sars, was a celebrated naturalist; her mother is the sister of the poet Welhaven; her two brothers, Ernst and Ossian, are eminent members of the university, and a sister is a concert singer.

—Queen Victoria has commanded Countess Feodore Gleichen to carve a bust of Prince Henry of Battenberg. The Countess is the daughter of the late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, better known as Count Gleichen, who was himself famous as a sculptor. On finding that his daughter had a similar "bent," he took care that she had a careful art education. She joined the Slade School at the age of seventeen, studying hard there under Prof. Legnos, and she has since been a most diligent worker. She has exhibited at the Royal Academy, the Grosvenor Gallery, and the New Gallery, and etchings by her have been shown at the annual exhibitions of the Painter Etchers' Society, of which she is a Fellow.

—Apropos of the rumored betrothal of the young King of Servia to one of the daughters of the Prince of Montenegro, it is curious that there are at present only three princesses of marriagable age of the orthodox faith, namely, the Princesses Hélène, Anna, and Xenia, respectively twenty-three, twenty-one, and fifteen years of age. Among the numerous members of the house of Romanoff there is not a single princess of marriageable age, and only two who will reach it within the next few years—the Grand Duchess Olga, younger sister of the Czar, and the Grand Duchess Hélène Vladimirovitch, her cousin, each now in her fifteenth year.

—M. Custot, who about a year ago was appointed head of the administration of the Casino at Monte Carlo, in the place of Count Bertora, has just resigned. The post of administrator at the Casino is a far more important one than most people have any idea of. He has absolute power over several thousand employes, whom he can dismiss or promote at his pleasure. Enormous sums of money also pass through his hands. The post is a very well-paid one—£6,000 a year, a house, carriages, and various perquisites.

—Some German papers give very unfavorable accounts of the health of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir-prospective to the Austro-Hungarian throne. He is wintering in Cairo, and, according to these reports, has been obliged to forego walking exercise, only appearing on the terrace of the hotel with an attendant to support him. He looks very ill, and takes a desponding view of his own case.

—Considerable scandal has been caused in Italian Court circles by the theft of a necklace worth £4,000, the property of the Princess Letitia, and the gift to her of King Humbert. Several persons belonging to the royal establishment at Turin have been arrested, but it appears the necklace has been sold in France.

—The Comtesse de Bar, née Loubens de Verdalle, who has just died at the Château de Saint Priest, in the Department of La Creuse, was probably the oldest member of the French aristocracy. Her age is stated to have been a hunderd and four years and three months.

—The baggage mules used by the late Prince Henry of Battenberg will in future lead a life of dignity and ease at Osborne as pets of the Battenberg children. They are said to be peculiarly ugly animals and excessively lean.

LITERATURE VS. PHILOLOGY.

Oxford's New Professor of Poetry Says the Guidance of Taste Is Important.

From The Saturday Review.

If the inaugural address of the new Professor of Poetry at Oxford be any criterion of the state of feeling in the university those who have for the last ten years been fighting the battle of Literature vs. Philology, and contending that it is the function of our universities not simply to be nurseries for specialists, but to be centres of national culture, have reason to congratulate themselves.

The new professor speaks with no uncertain voice: "Year by year," he says, "the universities send to the bar, to the public services, and to journalism large numbers of young men who help to form public opinion, and it is a matter of the highest national importance that the taste of this important element of society should be guided in a good school, and not left to drift at the mercy of such an anarchical maxim as 'De gustibus non est disputandum.'"

Such a conception of the functions of a university and of university chairs, though it ought long ago to have been self-evident even to platitude, has probably never found expression before in the theatres or classrooms of Oxford. We accept the omen, and we heartily wish Prof. Courthope all success. At the end of his address he informed his audience that it was his intention to take as his standard the principle recommended by Pericles—namely, to "pursue culture in a manly spirit." We trust that he will do so—and in another sense also than the sense intended by him, that he will have the courage of his opinions and raise his voice against that party in Oxford which has been guilty of the high treason of severing the study of our own literature from that of classical literature.

Here's a Generous Offer.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

America is deeply moved because some relatives or other of Gen. Booth are about to leave its shores. All parties and all sects unite in beseeching them to remain. The devoted couple, it is plaintively pointed out, have trebled the number of Captains, and nearly trebled the Lieutenants. Are the numbers now to stop at a beggarly fourteen hundred? They have raised dollars and dollars and dollars, every cent in America, and sent them to the branches of the Salvation Army all over the world, or two ago when the authorities of the Canton Bern foregathered to discuss, among other things, the question of "dancing and other public amusements in restaurants."

The curious fact they came out that in this one canton alone there are 918 public dancing saloons, as (

BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES

A Formidable Increase of Amount Appropriated Last Year.

GUNS AND DOCKS AT GIBRALTAR

Forty-six Battleships, Cruisers, and Torpedo Boat Destroyers to be Added to the Fleet.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, presented the navy estimates. He said that the proposed increase in the naval expenditures was not due to any feeling of alarm. More ships meant more men, and these could be got.

He commented upon the important personnel which he said was due to the enormous complexity of modern warships. Nevertheless the Admiralty would have no difficulty in gleaning from a long roll of candidates.

The Government proposed an increase of £850,000 for guns and docks at Gibraltar. It had decided to build three docks instead of one. The cost of the new works was estimated at £2,500,000, in addition to the £361,000 already allotted for the new dock there.

Summing up the demands of the Government Mr. Goschen said it was proposed to raise the Naval Works bill from the £8,500,000 proposed by the last Government, to £14,000,000, which would be the amount of the Government bill. [Cheers and cries of "Oh," "Oh."]

Continuing, he said that these might seem large figures, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer authorized him to state that the Exchequer could supply the money. It was proposed to add to the navy five battleships, like the improved Renown; four first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, six third-class cruisers, and twenty-eight torpedo-boat destroyers.

The total estimates were £21,822,000 against £18,701,000 for 1895-96. The Ministers believed that they had arrived at a point on which they might stand. If any tremendous strain came upon the country obliging Great Britain to bear the whole burden alone and unaided, or whether, in the event of any general disturbance, she would take her place with any other power, the British fleet would represent the self-reliance of a great nation. [Cheers.]

This was the Ministers' unanimous opinion. On that unanimity they commended the estimates to the House, confident that the cost would be cheerfully borne, and trusting that they would be received, as they were conceived, in a spirit of moderation.

ABYSSINIANS DEFEAT ITALIANS.

Both Wings of Baratieri's Army Enveloped in an Energetic Attack.

MASSOWAH, March 2.—Gen. Baratieri attacked the Abyssinians yesterday. Gens. Albertone, Arimondi, and Dabormida commanded the left, centre, and right brigades, respectively. Gen. Ellina commanded the reserve.

The Italians captured the passes leading to Adowa without opposition. Gen. Albertone, with four native battalions and four mountain batteries, engaged the enemy, but were soon overcome by overwhelming odds.

Gen. Arimondi was ordered to cover the retreat, but his position prevented him from complying with the order. The Abyssinians in the meantime made an energetic attack, which soon extended to the whole Italian front and enveloped both wings.

A desperate struggle ensued, and finally the Italians were compelled to abandon their positions. The nature of the ground prevented the batteries from moving. The Italians are retiring behind Belesa. The losses sustained are unknown.

A MEETING FOR ARBITRATION.

Queen's Hall Will Gather Partisans of Peaceful Settlements.

LONDON, March 2.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish the details of the arrangements for an Anglo-American arbitration demonstration that will be held in Queen's Hall to-morrow. The meeting will open with the singing of the American and British national anthems, "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Rule Britannia," "Hail Columbia," and "Auld Lang Syne."

The Right Hon. Sir James Stansfeld will preside and will read letters of sympathy from Mr. Gladstone, the Right Hon. John Morley, the Right Hon. James Bryce, Sir John E. Millais, President of the Royal Academy; the Archbishop of Canterbury and other prelates. Cardinal Vaughan will make a speech, after which resolutions will be adopted.

ANNEXATION OF MADAGASCAR.

State Department Awaits Receipt of Definite Information.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The recent action of France in establishing a Colonial form of Government over Madagascar has been communicated to the State Department in a note saying that in view of the difficulties of maintaining a protectorate, the French Government had annexed the island.

No official action has been taken by Secretary Olney in the matter, except a statement that the United States will maintain her treaty rights secured from the Hova Government. Before making any declaration in the matter this Government will await the receipt of more definite and formal information showing just what status the French have assumed.

YELLOW FEVER IN RIO JANEIRO.

Eighty-four Men of the Italian Warship Lombardie Are Dead.

RIO JANEIRO, March 2.—A serious outbreak of yellow fever has occurred in this city, and owing to the fact that the hospital for the isolation of contagious diseases is not yet completed, the quarantine station is the only place available for use as a hospital for the treatment of the patients.

Of the crew of the Italian warship Lombardie, which is now at this port, numbering 280 men, 225 of them have been attacked by the disease, and 84 have died.

REVOLT OF NATIVES IN INDIA.

Moplahs Fight Desperately, and One Hundred of Them Are Killed.

MADRAS, March 2.—A riotous outbreak recntly occurred among the Moplahs, a tribe living in the Madras Presidency. The country roundabout the district inhabited by the Moplahs was raided, and crops and a number of houses were burned.

Troops were dispatched to quell the disorders. They met with a fierce resistance, the Moplahs fighting desperately. One hundred of the latter were killed.

Anti-Semitic Triumph in Vienna.

VIENNA, March 2.—The second day's balloting for members of the Municipal Council has resulted in the return of 32 anti-Semites and 14 Liberals. The anti-Semites will have a large majority in the new Council, and will be able again to elect as Burgomaster of the city Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semite leader, whose previous election led to the dissolution of the Council.

Pope Leo Censures Prince Ferdinand.

ROME, March 2.—The Pope received the Cardinals to-day upon the occasion of the anniversary of his coronation. His Holiness, in addressing them, referred in severe terms to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and expressed the hope that his selling himself and his son, Prince Boris, would have no influence upon the spread of the faith.

X Rays for Infernal Machines.

LONDON, March 2.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that Dr. Brouardel has informed the Academy of Sciences that he has discovered a method of applying the X rays so as to disclose the contents of bombs, enabling infernal machines to be distinguished from hoaxes.

TO RETIRE OLD OFFICERS.

The Senate Passes the Revenue Cutter Service Bill—Sixty-four Years the Age Limit.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate has passed the bill reported by the Committee on Commerce, "to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service." This bill has the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is designed to accomplish a reform which ought to have been made years ago.

It is supplementary of the law enacted by the last Congress, which provides for placing on permanent waiting orders out of the line of promotion, with half pay of their respective grades, such officers of the Revenue Cutter Service as are found to be permanently incapacitated.

Until the enactment of this law there had not been for thirty years any legislation looking to the improvement of the Revenue Cutter Service. Each succeeding Secretary of the Treasury had recommended reforms, but Congress had persistently refused to extend the much-desired relief.

The last House was unwilling to go as far as the Senate in the direction of the needed reforms, and insisted upon the provision for half pay, when the bill originally called for three-fourths pay for retired officers.

As finally agreed upon, it was an anomalous provision, not resting upon any well-defined principle, for it cut down the pay of officers on permanent waiting orders, but it was all that the House conferees would concede, and the Senate accepted it as a step in the right direction.

In the last report Secretary Carlisle made concerning the personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service as affected by the act of last year, he said:

> The personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service is composed, when all grades are full, of 222 commissioned officers upon the active list, 38 upon the permanent waiting orders list, and 815 enlisted men. Under the operation of the law of Congress approved March 2, 1895, thirty-nine were examined and found disqualified for active service, and were placed upon permanent waiting orders with one-half duty pay. One of these has since died.
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> This enactment has proved of great advantage to the Revenue Cutter Service, having taken off the active list those aged and infirm, and provided for promotion to the vacancies thus created a class of young and able men, physically and mentally qualified to perform service wherever assigned.
>
> But only those who were physically disqualified by reason of the infirmities of age or broken in health at the date of the passage of the law were included in its provisions, and this has left upon the active list a number of officers, who, if not now disqualified for service, must soon, in the course of nature, become so.
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> Under the law as it now stands, should an officer become disabled, his place cannot be filled by promotion, but he must be continued on the active list, no matter what the necessities of the service may be.
>
> In the interest of this service, which is one of the most meritorious and important connected with the enforcement of the customs and other laws of the United States, I earnestly recommend the enactment of a statute providing for the compulsory retirement from active service of all officers at the age of sixty-four years, and placing them on permanent waiting orders, with three-fourths of the full duty pay now allowed by law; but no officer should be thus placed unless he shall have served at least ten years.
>
> In order to maintain the highest degree of efficiency in the service, it should also be provided that officers who have not reached the age of sixty-four years, but who have been thirty years in active service, and who may be found by a board of medical officials to be mentally or physically disqualified on acount of injuries or loss of health incurred in the line of duty, may be placed on permanent waiting orders on their own application or by order of the President, with three-fourths full-duty pay; and the provision in regard to amount of pay should apply to those already placed on that list under the act of March 2, 1895.
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> There is no branch of the public service which, in a time of peace, requires such continuous, laborious, and hazardous service as this; nor is there any other branch in which the compensation is so inadequate in comparison with the character and extent of the work performed.
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> The duties imposed upon the officers engaged in this service often subject them to great exposure and hardship and require the exercise of a high order of skill and discretion, and it is therefore of the first importance that the mental and physical qualifications of the force should not be impaired by the retention of old, infirm, or otherwise disabled members.
>
> The simple powers which now exist to place an officer on waiting orders, but with no authority to fill his place on the active list by promotion, is not sufficient to preserve the efficiency of the service, and unless further legislation is granted the injurious effects of the present system will soon be severely felt.

The views of the Secretary were heartily concurred in by the Senate Committee on Commerce, and his recommendations were embodied in the bill, which to-day passed the Senate. By it the President is empowered to convene examining boards and the vacancies caused by retirement may be filled by promotion in the order of seniority.

One provision of the measure which will be appreciated by the officers of the service and their friends, is that there shall be allowed and paid each commissioned officer of the service 5 per cent. of his current yearly pay for each five years of service up to 25 per cent.

In a report accompanying the bill the Senate Committee on Commerce devotes considerable space to a description of the arduous lives of revenue service officers, to the slowness of promotions, and the smallness of the pay as compared with that of officers of the army and navy. The service at present comprises 220 officers, 850 seamen, and 36 vessels, of all classes.

If the bill becomes a law its effect will be, to place upon the retired waiting orders list, on account of age, five officers in 1896, one in 1897, one in 1898, &c., and thus make room for deserved promotions.

The House Committee on Commerce has made a favorable report upon an identical bill, and the opinion is expressed at the Capitol that it will go to the President without modification. There was no opposition in the Senate, which in itself is a hopeful sign.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister's Mission

LONDON, March 2.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Caracas saying that Señor Rojas, the new Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, started Sunday for New-York, whence he will immediately proceed to London. He is charged with semi-official missions to Great Britain and France

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—PARK AVENUE—D. A. Ansell, Mexican Consul at Montreal.

—NORMANDIE—Ex-Secretary of State Frank Rice of Canandalgua, N. Y.

—HOLLAND—Col. John T. West of Minneapolis and L. Z. Leiter of Chicago.

—ST. JAMES—J. T. Harahan, Vice President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

—ALBEMARLE—Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware and Lieut. T. E. De Witt Veeder, United States Army.

—WALDORF—Judge William K. Townsend of New-Haven, Judge J. M. Woolworth of Omaha, John K. Cowen of Baltimore, and ex-Congressman E. D. Hayden of Boston.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator-elect Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Justice Martin L. Stover of the New-York Supreme Court.

—GILSEY—Judge J. S. L'Amoreaux of Ballston, N. Y.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—RIGGS—J. M. Bonner, New-York.

—EBBITT—W. J. Townsend, New-York.

—PAGE'S—H. C. Prouty, P. H. Braley, Brooklyn.

—NORMANDIE—F. D. Edson, John C. Mott, John Elderkin, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—H. A. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Murphy, H. E. Tremain, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—Mrs. P. M. Briston, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Hitch, De Wolf Hopper, New-York.

—COCHRAN—L. H. McLewen, Mrs. C. H. Patterson, Miss J. Patterson, Dr. Witt C. Cook and Mrs. Cook, Miss Minnie Cook, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—George Cromwell, Ernest D. North, Mrs. John Campbell and son, N. Davis Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. B. V. Beckwith, W. West Durant, Frank R. Olcott, New-York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—8:30 A. M.—103 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; Mrs. John Thomas; damage, $150.

—11:30 A. M.—140 Cherry Street; dwelling of Ella Sweery; damage, $3.

—12:40 P. M.—829 Eleventh Avenue; chimney; no damage.

—3:40 P. M.—144 Forsyth Street; Nathan Frilletch, tenement; damage, $75.

—4:50 P. M.—120 Chambers Street; J. Newton Vanness & Co., harness makers, and others; total damage, $20,000.

—5:15 P. M.—748 West Fiftieth Street, S. Narnberg, dwelling; damage, trifling.

—8:00 P. M.—15 Division Street, H. Kugle & Co.; damage, $500.

—8:40 P. M.—301 East Thirty-fourth Street, P. Kelly, tenement; damage trifling.

—9:30 P. M.—232 West Fifteenth Street, John Sullivan, tenement; damage, $400.

—9:40 P. M.—338-340 East Thirty-first Street, Stults & Bauer, piano factory; damage, $100,000.

GRAND OPERA IN GERMAN

Lyric Drama Once Again in the Academy of Music.

MR. DAMROSCH'S SEASON OPENED

Beethoven's "Fidelio" Performed for the First Time in Five Years—Debut of Klafsky as Leonore.

Mr. Walter Damrosch's season of grand opera in German began last night at the Academy of Music with a performance of "Fidelio." There was no lack of evidence of public interest in his enterprise. The house was crowded, and warm approval of the evening's proceedings was expressed in no doubtful manner by the assembly. Perhaps not a little of the excitement of the evening arose from the historical surround-

Walter Damrosch.

Whose Season of German Opera Opened at the Academy of Music Last Night.

ings. The musical history of the Academy has of late faded into obscurity behind the glitter of "The Old Homestead," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and "The Sporting Duchess." Yet there must have been some in the house last night who remembered the days of old, when all the stars of the Italian firmament sang together, and James Henry Mapleson filled the circumambient ether with promises of greater wonders yet to come.

The last attempt at a regular season of opera in the Academy of Music was that made in the Fall of 1886 by Signor Angelo, formerly an employe of Col. Mapleson. That season came to a disastrous end on Wednesday, Nov. 3, when Halévy's "La Juive" was announced, but not performed. The last performance was that of the previous Monday night, when Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" was given, with the following cast: Riccardo, Giannini; Renato, Lalloni; Samuel, Pinto; Tom, Bologna; Silvano, Greco; Oscar, Mme. Valda; Ulrico, Mme. Mestress, and Amelia, Mme. Bianchi-Montaldo. On April 16, 1888, Signor Campanini began a short special season, devoted wholly to Verdi's "Otello." The principal members of the original cast were: Otello, Marconi; Iago, Galassi; Cassio, de Cormis; Desdemona, Signora Tettrazzini; Emilia, Mme. Scalchi. At the third performance Signor Campanini took Marconi's place and sang the title rôle until the end of the season, which closed with the matinée performance of April 28. From that time until last night opera has been a stranger to the Academy of Music. No wonder, then, that some of the graybeards who remembered Tietjens were comparing Klafsky with her in the entr'acte gossip of the corridors last night.

It was an excellent idea on the part of Mr. Damrosch to open his season with "Fidelio." No doubt he was largely influenced in his decision by the hope that Frau Klafsky would as Leonore have a good opportunity to impress the potency of her personality on the public. But dismissing that consideration, we may be glad for art's sake that Beethoven's single music drama ushered in the season. It was a proclamation of the fact that German operatic art does not begin and end in the ten musical dramas of Richard Wagner. Beethoven still stands as the supreme type of the German composer of absolute music, of the species in which Germany has led the world since Bach began to write fugues. "Fidelio" in itself is essentially German in conception and in execution. Furthermore, while it preserves in their highest purity the dramatic principles of Gluck, it was a forerunner of that tremendous outbreak of romanticism which made possible the works of Weber and paved the way for Wagner. The Leonore overture No. 3 exhibits the perfection of form and the full measure of dramatic expression through the orchestra. The "Abschenlicher" stands admitted to be one of the masterpieces of dramatic declamation. The scene in the prison is unsurpassed for power and pathos. "Fidelio" is indeed an example of German opera at its best, and it stands outside the field of controversy. Music lovers are indebted to Mr. Damrosch for his taste and judgment in placing this work at the head of his list.

The performance, if viewed from the standpoint of the German operagoer, was one of striking merit. It must be borne in mind that the German operagoer is educated from his youth up to listen to some painful violations of the rules of vocal arts, and that, in the course of time, he learns to regard a tolerably poor article in the way of singing as quite good enough for the most fastidious. It is hardly necessary to say that last night's performance exhibited all the familiar demerits of German singing; but, as is customary with German operatic presentations, the excellence of the dramatic work, the reverent spirit in which everything was undertaken, and the sacrifice of individuality to the general purpose, went far toward overcoming the unpleasant effect of violent voice production and deviations from the pitch. As a dramatic performance, last night's production was admirable, and fully earned the warm applause which it received. It was an auspicious opening for Mr. Damrosch's season, and judging from the size of the audience as well as its temper, the three weeks of opera in German will be interesting as well as profitable.

The cast of "Fidelio" last night consisted of Frau Katherine Klafsky as Leonora, Fräulein Johanna Gadski as Marcellina, Wilhelm Grüning as Florestan, Demeter Popovici as Pizarro, Emil Fischer as Rocco, and Paul Lange as Jacquino. Frau Klafsky will undoubtedly become a strong favorite with lovers of German opera. Her voice is a pure and powerful dramatic soprano of fine quality and of good range. The lower register is as full and strong as that of a contralto. The middle register is round and solid and the upper penetrating, though at times somewhat thin in quality. This thinness is probably the result of poor production, for it must be admitted that the lady displayed more vigor than art in the emission of her tones. She has the inevitable bad attack of a real German singer and the "scooping" of tone that seems equally certain to come. But aside from these purely technical faults, she is a dramatic singer of much power. She has sufficient temperament to equip two or three ordinary sopranos, and the utter devotion and abandon of her performance is something very good to observe. She is by no means as handsome as her photographs, but her personality is very interesting, and she possesses that indefinable quality called magnetism. She sings and acts with all her heart and all her physical force, and she brings to her work a fine sympathy and a complete understanding of the composer's intent. As an actress she is distinguished by great earnestness and a command of genuine pathos. Her Leonora is wholly a woman, weak, distrustful of her ability to carry out her self-appointed task, but sustained and, indeed, inspired by her overwhelming love for Florestan. She made a pronounced success with her audience last night, and her future work here will command serious consideration.

Herr Wilhelm Grüning is a genuine German tenor. His voice is a very good one. It has the usual baritone quality in the lower register, but the tenor quality comes out well in the upper tones. His singing is a curious mixture of faults and merits. His production is often execrable and his tremolo exasperating, yet he can sing well in mezza voce and can make a good morendo. His voice is powerful, and his dramatic force excellent. He will probably be better liked in a more lyric rôle, in which the more pleasing qualities of his delivery will have free scope. Florestan is a very difficult and thankless part, and final judgment of Herr Grüning's work should not follow its performance.

Herr Demeter Popovici is one of the best German baritones we have ever had here. His voice is rich and powerful, and is produced with vocal skill. The explosiveness which marred his singing last night was due as much to the character of the music as to himself. He is a good actor, and will certainly be popular. Fräulein Gadski sang very badly last night. Her "scooping" at her tones was distressing, and her attack was generally bad. At times also she sang sharp, and she quite spoiled the quartet in the first act. She can do much better work. Herr Fischer, to do him justice, in spite of the worn condition of his voice, gave the most finished vocal performance of the evening. When a man has once completely mastered the art of singing, he is not likely to forget his cunning.

The chorus did its work respectably, and the orchestra played admirably. Mr. Damrosch conducted with vigor, with firmness, and with judgment. The accompaniments were throughout the evening sympathetic in feeling and discreet in power. It is altogether likely that some of the highest pleasure of the season will be given by the excellent body of instrumental artists now under Mr. Damrosch's direction. Tomorrow night "Lohengrin" will be given.

Well-Known People in the Audience.

Among those in the boxes, orchestra stalls, and balconies, were: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Miss De Forest, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas H. Stewart, Miss Martha W. Beckel, Joseph Beckel, F. Egerton Webb, Theodore F. Jackson, Frederic P. Olcott, William F. King, R. G. Welling, John E. Marsh, Miss Post, Mrs. T. M. Adams, Mrs. Ewald Balthasar, Capt. Warren Beach, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. C. D. Belden, Miss Edith Belden, Mrs. H. H. Baxter, Miss E. L. Breese, Mrs. F. Tilden Brown, Miss Mary Baylis, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Herman Batjer, Mr. Ericsson F. Bushnell.

Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Miss Julia Crosby, Miss Anne W. Cheney, Miss May Calender, Miss Corbin, Miss A. C. Govern, W. L. Dermod, Mrs. E. N. Dickerson, Alfred Dolge, Miss M. I. Doolittle, Mrs. Ellinwood, Walter Ferguson, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Willis E. Ford, Prof. A. J. Franken, Mrs. R. C. Fischer, Carl Goepel, Miss Gregory, Miss Charlotte Gordon, Miss M. E. Garrett of Baltimore, Miss Delia Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Mr. B. Hafnagel, Miss Emilie Hoffman, G. B. Haight, Mrs. W. H. Haile of Springfield, Mass., Albert Hendricks, Mrs. F. Rhinelander Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Max Jagerhuber, Miss M. A. Jones, Rudolph Keppler, Edward Kelly, Mrs. Luther Laflin Kellogg, Thomas Kelly, Mrs. Rufus P. Lincoln, Mrs. F. H. Lovell, Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. G. Leonhardt, Emil Levy, Mrs. E. G. Love.

Miss Cornelia K. Manley, Miss Alice E. Moffat, Oscar I. Murray, Charles T. Mathews, Jules A. Montant, Miss McIntosh, Miss Maria H. Metcalf, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Nathaniel Niles, Miss A. Newman, Dudley Olcott, Mrs. Oakman, Edward D. Page, Mrs. Caroline G. Parker, Mrs. Charles I. Pardee, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Miss Jane Wallace Platt, Miss Pressler, Mrs. I. Ruppert, Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt, Mrs. A. R. Rudolph, Mrs. C. M. Russell, Rudolph Schirmer, Miss Olive Steward, Miss Juliet Snow, William H. Shaw, Jr., Mrs. I. R. Swan, William Steinway, Jacob Schiff, Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, Mrs. D. J. Seligman, Samuel A. Tuska, Spencer Trask, William B. Tuthill, Mrs. L. S. Trotter, Ferris Thompson, Mrs. V. P. T. Travers, Dudley A. Van Ingen, and Miss Laura E. Withington.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Charles Carleton Coffin.

Charles Carleton Coffin, the war correspondent of The Boston Journal, and who was widely known in literary and political circles, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home in Brookline, Mass., about noon yesterday. He was in his seventy-third year.

Mr. Coffin was born in Boscawen, N. H., July 26, 1823, the son of a farmer, and worked on his father's farm until he was of age. He succeeded in educating himself to a certain extent, and worked as a civil engineer from 1845 to 1848, when he bought a farm, but abandoned it on account of failing health. He then studied telegraphy and became quite a successful operator. He began contributing to the Boston newspapers in 1851, and from 1855 to 1860 he held various positions on The Boston Journal, Atlas, and Traveler. When the war of the rebellion broke out Mr. Coffin became war correspondent for The Journal, writing under the name of "Carleton." He saw many important battles and was in almost every engagement, from the Wilderness to the taking of Richmond, and he often rendered important service to the officers, through his knowledge of engineering. He was also The Journal's correspondent during the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, and on its completion made a tour of the world, writing a weekly letter to The Journal.

Mr. Coffin had lived in Boston, of which Brookline is a part, for some time, and in 1884 and 1885 was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving on important committees. Among the works published by him were "The Great Commercial Prize," in 1858; "Days and Nights on the Battlefield," 1864; "Following the Flag," and "Winning His Way," a story, 1865; "Caleb Krinkle," a story of American life, 1875; "The Life of Garfield," 1880; and "Building the Nation," 1883.

John Blair Hoge.

Ex-Congressman John Blair Hoge died at his home in Martinsburg, Va., yesterday, from acute indigestion. He was the son of the Rev. John Blair Hoge, and was born in Richmond, Va., Feb. 2, 1825. From 1854 to 1859 he was a member of the Virginia Legislature, and in 1860 was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions which met in Charleston, S. C., and Baltimore. When the war broke out, he entered the Confederate Army as a Captain of cavalry, but resigned to become a member of the Virginia Legislature.

He was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress from the Second District by a large majority. The next convention made a dual nomination, Judge Hoge and D. B. Lucas of Jefferson being nominated. Nine days before the election, both candidates retired in favor of William L. Wilson.

Soon after President Cleveland's first Administration was ushered in, Judge Hoge was appointed United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, which position he held until the change of Administration in 1888, when he returned to Martinsburg, where he had since lived in retirement.

Alexander Seabury.

Alexander Seabury, who took a leading part in the formation of the Republican Party in this State, died at his home, 41 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday. He was born in Westport, Mass., in 1821, and was a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla Alden of the Plymouth Colony. He had lived in Brooklyn for fifty years. He retired from business twenty years ago.

He was a member of Plymouth Church while Mr. Beecher was its pastor, and after Mr. Beecher died he joined the Central Congregational Church. He was a member of the Long Island Historical Society. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter. The funeral services were held at his home last night, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends officiating. The burial will be at Little Compton, R. I.

Lady Smith.

Lady Smith, wife of Sir Frank Smith, member of the Dominion Cabinet and one of the most influential politicians in Canada, died in Toronto yesterday.

Obituary Notes.

—Lewis C. Grover, ex-President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, died yesterday at his home. He was born in Caldwell eighty-one years ago. He was, as a young man, a bank clerk, later studied law, and finally rose from being counsel of the Mutual Benefit Company to be its President. He retired from the Presidency in 1882, owing to failing health, but continued as counsel to the new President.

—William B. Arthur, who owned much property at Bayport, L. I., died at his home there Sunday night, of heart disease. Mr. Arthur was Postmaster at Blue Point, L. I., during the war, and held the position until a few years ago. He was seventy-six years old.

—George T. Bowler of the firm of Marsh, White & Co., dealers in feed and grain at the foot of Quay Street, Brooklyn, died Saturday at his home, in Locust Valley, L. I. Funeral services will be held to-morrow. He was a member of the Produce Exchange.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 2.—The Elizabeth City Council to-night elected C. Addison Swift City Attorney until July 1, 1898, in place of Edward S. Atwater, who has been appointed District Court Judge by Gov. Griggs. The new City Attorney is Secretary of Elizabeth's Board of Trade, Chairman of the County Republican Executive Committee, and a member of the Board of Education.

WAROO, Neb., March 2.—Henry St. Martin, a prominent druggist, was found dying in his store last night. He said that while counting his cash a highwayman rushed in and attacked him. A pistol duel followed, and the druggist was shot.

DAMAGE IN NEW-ENGLAND

Rivers in Many Places Above the High Water Mark.

HEAVY LOSSES FOR MILL OWNERS

Bridges Carried Away, Traffic Interrupted, and Lives Endangered—Thousands of Persons Idle.

BOSTON, March 2.—Dispatches from all sections of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, report great damage to property by freshets. The heavy rains of the past two days have melted the snow that covered the ground and rotted the ice in the rivers, causing nearly all streams to overflow their banks. Highways are submerged, railroads washed out in some places, and traffic badly interrupted.

The Connecticut, Merrimac, Passumpsic, Concord, Nashua, Scouhegan, Winooski, and other rivers are higher than for years, and in most cases are still rising. Mills along the river banks have been flooded and will not be able to run until the water subsides, thereby entailing a heavy loss.

The floods throughout New-England have badly delayed the mails due in this city. Postmaster Courtney to-day issued a bulletin announcing that the mail from the north via St. Albans, due at 6 o'clock this morning, had not arrived at noon, and there was no indication that it would be received to-day. The Boston Post Office is advised that all trains north and south of Concord, N. H., have been canceled on account of the floods.

The Bangor, Me., mail train did not leave that city last night.

A washout, fifty feet long, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, at Westminster, is reported.

At Burlington the electric light station was obliged to shut down, leaving the city in darkness.

From Nashua it is stated that washouts are reported on the Manchester and Keene and Rochester and Worcester Railroads, and gangs have been sent to make repairs. Water at the Jackson Company's mills is thirteen feet above low water mark.

At Lawrence, the Merrimac River is ten feet above the dam, and steadily rising.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., March 2.—The Assabet River is higher than before for twenty-one years. The lower portions of the mills are flooded, and the bottom lands are covered with water.

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 2.—The high-water mark in the flood here seems to have been reached. Five large factories at Turner's Falls are closed, because of high water.

The set-back of the Connecticut into Deerfield and Green River has flooded Deerfield Meadows, made the roads between Greenfield and Deerfield impassable, and closed the factory of the Wiley & Russell Company.

At South Dearfield one side of Sunderland Bridge, the great river highway, is flooded, and a section of the State road undermined. Many minor wash-outs are reported.

ALONG THE MERRIMAC RIVER.

Thousands of Persons Idle and Serious Damage to Property.

LOWELL, Mass., March 2.—Between 10,000 and 12,000 persons in Lowell are idle because of the tremendous rise of the Merrimac River. The rise steadily increased since Sunday morning, and at 8 A. M. today there were ten feet of water over the Pawtucket dam. This is within two feet of the height attained by the Spring freshet of 1895, and, as the river is still rising, a repetition of last year's experience is expected.

The river is full of floe ice and an immense amount of wreckage of all descriptions. The Scott, Massachusetts, Middlesex, and Merrimac Mills and the Pickering Hosiery Mill, on the Merrimac, are unable to operate, owing to water in the basements.

The Concord River is also high, and many mills and small concerns situated on its banks have had to shut down. In some of the mills it may mean a shut-down of a week, with the consequent loss of employment to thousands of operatives.

The Boston and Maine Railroad is also a sufferer from the flood. Its tracks in a portion of the northern yard are under water and abandoned.

The Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill Street Railway Company abandoned its line altogether last night. The road follows the Merrimac River within a stone's throw all the way to Lawrence. Many wash-outs cave-ins, and flooded sections have rendered traffic impossible.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 2.—The Merrimac River is forty-three feet high at the dam and is still rising. This is within one foot of the top mark reached last Spring, when the river was the highest it had been for years. The mills along the banks are all shut down, and thousands of operatives are idle. The basements of the mills bordering on the river are flooded.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 2.—The Merrimac River here rose very high to-day. A part of the abutment of the Newburyport wooden bridge has been weakened, and all travel has been stopped. It is feared that the Newburyport end of the bridge will be carried away.

NASHUA, N. H., March 2.—The Merrimac and Nashua Rivers are raging torrents. The flats at the mouth of the Nashua are covered, and back water has flooded the Jackson Company's No. 3 weave room to a depth of nearly six feet. The mills are shut down. The water reached three inches above the previous highest point.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 2.—The great freshet in the Merrimac River has done and is doing immense damage at this point. The entire city river front is overflowed, and the basements of the factories and stores are flooded. W. B. Thom & Co.'s hat factory on River Street is shut down, water having stopped the power. Several shoe factories dependent upon that power are also shut down, and so are a number of the factories on Washington Street. It is estimated that 4,000 persons are idle.

AMESBURY, Mass., March 2.—The Merrimac River here is the highest for years. It is full of ice and drift, such as small buildings, lumber, boats, &c. Wharves are submerged, and cellars on the river front flooded. The electric light station has been rendered useless, and the town is without public light.

On the turn of the tide at 4 P. M., a large field of ice came down, carrying away Boyd's lumber sheds and several outbuildings, and wrecking the Wonnesquam Boat Club building, in which were stored a dozen canoes and other boats.

DAMAGE ON THE CONNECTICUT.

Heavy Ice Floes and Washouts Interfere with Railroad Traffic.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 2.—The Connecticut River is still rising, and is now nineteen feet above low-water mark. The stream is full of floating ice which is brought down from as far north as Bellows Falls. There is danger that the old toll bridge will be damaged, as the piers are shaky, and the water is nearly high enough to drive the one-and-a-half-foot thick ice cakes against the supports.

The weather is steadily growing colder and snow has fallen.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 2.—The Connecticut River stood at twenty-four feet above low water this afternoon, and was rising at the rate of four inches an hour. The prevalence of colder weather renders it probable that the river will not rise above twenty-five feet.

The train schedule on the New-England Road east of this city was interfered with this morning through an ice jam forming above the trestle of the railroad bridge. After the crossing of the train leaving East Hartford at 6:17 notice was issued forbidding the passage of other trains. An hour later twenty-five cars loaded with 500 tons of coal were run on the trestle to steady it.

Trains were held an hour until the jam broke, and let the ice and flood down the river. By noon all trains were running closely on schedule time.

The bad washout on the New-England Road near Forestville, which caused the freight wreck yesterday, was repaired by 9 o'clock this morning and trains were running regularly west of this city.

It is believed that the danger has passed and that the river will begin to subside to-night.

The Farmington River has not been so high by half an inch since the flood of 1854. It is estimated that $25,000 damage has been done in Winstead. People were taken from their houses in boats.

BRISTOL, Conn., March 2.—An extra freight train of fifteen cars on the New-England Road west bound, went over an embankment at Forestville yesterday. Half of the rolling stock was destroyed, but only one of the train crew—a brakeman—was hurt. He was slightly bruised. The accident was due to a washout caused by the bursting of the dam of the Bristol Mining Company.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—Reports received here indicate extensive damage by the storm and floods. Foot bridges and roads are reported washed away in every direction, and the rivers are rising rapidly. Wash-outs are reported from all along the route of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad. On the Northampton Division of the Consolidated Road there is no travel north of Simsbury, near which point 2,000 feet of the roadbed has been carried away. At that point three freight trains, bound for New-Haven, are stalled.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., March 2.—All the railroads centring here resumed their regular passenger service at daylight. The trains, by running carefully and from one to two hours late, are getting through. Trains have reached here from White River Junction, Vt., and Springfield, Mass., over the Boston and Maine and from Rutland over the Central Vermont Road.

Trains have reached Fitchburg from here safely. Although the water at some points on the Central Vermont was as high as last year, not as much damage was done owing to recent improvements made. Over 2,000 carloads of waste marble have been used between here and Rutland, "rip-rapping" all the more exposed places. The ice endangered many bridges on this line yesterday, but all held strong on this division.

The water reached the highest point at midnight, when it was seventeen feet on the dam. It has fallen slowly since. The rain ceased at 3 o'clock this morning, and it has begun freezing.

HEAVY DAMAGE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE

Nearly Half a Million Dollars Lost to Dover Alone.

DOVER, N. H., March 2.—A bridge across the Cocheco River that cost $35,000 was swept away and went down over the dam of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company with a terrific crash. Two boys who were on the bridge barely escaped with their lives. At 8 o'clock last night a small store, occupied by several small dealers, and a section of the Bracewell Block were swept away, carrying with them the telegraph, telephone, and electric wires, leaving the city in darkness.

Another bridge, connecting the No. 1 Mill of Cocheco Manufacturing Company with the print works, was swept off by the swift current, and all buildings along the banks are partly filled with water.

The Superintendent of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company estimates the damage by flood to that concern at $100,000. The damage to the Sawyer Woolen Company will reach $50,000, and to Roberts Brothers shoe dealers, $12,000; to F. H. Ross, books and stationery, $5,000; to the Bracewell Block, owned by John

MAY HAVE A NEW TRACK

Troy Planning for a Four-Lap Cement Course on Manhattan Field.

COST ESTIMATED AT ABOUT $10,000

An Up-to-Date Bicycle Track Needed Here—Believed the Clubs Will Patronize It.

If the metropolis does not possess a thoroughly up-to-date bicycle track this coming season it will not be the fault of that energetic young manager, Willis B. Troy. Mr. Troy has managed Zimmerman, the champion of champions, knows a crack racer when he sees one, and withal is one of the best posted men on cycling in this country. He thinks a cement track in this city would go like "hot cakes," and his opinion in the matter ought to be worth something.

Mr. Troy was about town yesterday with a scheme which is not entirely new, but which some day will certainly be adopted. It calls for a four-lap cement track at Manhattan Field, or in that vicinity, and he shows how it will soon pay for itself. The estimated cost of the track at Manhattan Field is $10,000, but elsewhere, with the erection of grand stands taken into consideration, the first expenses would be about $18,000, perhaps more. This estimate does not include the rental of the plot. The resources of Manhattan Field prompted the man of ideas to fasten upon that place, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made, the scheme will be put in operation.

As yet Mr. Troy's plans are not fully developed, but he hopes to have the matter in ship-shape form very soon. He consulted yesterday with Andrew Freedman, the President of the New-York Baseball Club which leases the field, and learned that he was not opposed to any fair scheme to promote a popular sport. Mr. Freedman said last year's experience with cycling clubs at Manhattan Field was not highly satisfactory from a financial point of view, but he presumes that was due to the fact that the track was not banked sufficiently high at the turns.

The amount of money received from race-meet promoting clubs last year was $1,000, but had the track been in good order it would probably have been five times that amount. As it was a number of the clubs which gave meets went to Manhattan Beach, the track there being the only available one within easy reach. This place was far from popular by reason of the expense attached to the trip and the disagreeable walk to the grand stand after the island was reached.

SAWYER A GREAT BOWLER.

Leads All Others for The Times Medal in the "M. A. C. C." Tourney.

The remarkably high average of Sawyer of the Golden Rod team in the individual competition for THE NEW-YORK TIMES medal in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, is exciting much talk among the wheel clubs. His work has been unusually brilliant, and the bowling enthusiasts do not hesitate to award him the palm. In twelve games he has averaged 181 7-12, which is a better record than has been attained in any tournament this season. Beside having the individual leader to date, the Golden Rod Wheelmen have the leading team in the tournament. The individual and team records now stand as follows:

COMPETITION FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES MEDAL.

Name and Club.	Games Played.	Average.
Sawyer, Golden Rod	12	181 7-12
Starr, Golden Rod	15	178 8-15
Riordan, Catholic Club	16	170 4-16
Shiman, Golden Rod	14	170
Olozaga, Atalanta	10	169 5-10
Millar, Atalanta	14	168 11-14
Wadleigh, Jersey City	16	167 1-14
Baylor, Tourist	18	165 1-18
Berbell, Atalanta	14	163 5-14
J. Beam, Riverside	18	162 4-18
Berdan, Tourist	18	161 7-18
Starrett, Jersey City	16	160 14-16
H. Beam, Riverside	18	160 15-18

TEAM STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Played.
Golden Rod	14	2	16
Atalanta	14	4	14
Jersey City	11	5	16
Tourist	12	6	18
Manhattan	9	5	14
Riverside	10	8	18
Catholic	9	7	16
Harlem	5	11	16
Hudson County	5	11	16
Prospect	5	13	18
Greenwich	1	19	20

A GAME FOR EACH TEAM.

Close Matches Between Mount Vernon and Yonkers Cyclers.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 2.—The Mount Vernon Cycle Club bowlers played two games this evening at Schueller's alleys, Third Street and Franklin Avenue, with the Yonkers Bicycle Club team. The first game was won by the Mount Vernon team by 46 pins. The second game was won by the Yonkers team by 30 pins. Each club has now won seven games and lost five games in the Westchester Cycling League Tournament. The scores of to-night's games:

FIRST GAME.

YONKERS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	MOUNT VERNON. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Burnham	5	2	177	Bock	4	6	197
Van Tassel	3	1	124	Sibley	6	6	159
Holden	4	2	153	Wheeler	0	5	126
Raynor	1	3	120	Fee	0	7	151
Brady	4	2	160	Diedrick	1	6	147
Total	17	10	734	Total	6	30	780

FRAMES.

Yonkers	81	156	215	295	369	431	483	579	662	734
Mt. Vernon	91	170	244	324	388	468	530	599	685	780

Averages—Yonkers, 146 4-5; Mount Vernon, 156. Scorers—F. T. Martin, Martin W. Bunt. Umpire—W. H. Williams.

SECOND GAME.

YONKERS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	MT. VERNON. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Raynor	2	4	138	Bock	1	3	119
Van Tassel	1	6	153	Sibley	2	6	178
Burnham	2	6	138	Wheeler	2	1	108
Brady	0	2	107	Fee	1	5	141
Holden	0	6	141	Diedrick	2	3	131
Total	5	24	707	Total	8	18	677

FRAMES.

Yonkers	64	139	219	284	352	412	482	536	626	707
Mt. Vernon	49	95	164	227	298	383	468	547	613	677

Averages—Yonkers, 141 2-5; Mt. Vernon, 135 2-5. Scorers—F. T. Martin and Martin W. Bunt. Umpire—W. H. Williams.

Ridgefield Cyclers Forfeited.

PATERSON, N. J., March 2.—The Ridgefield Athletic Club failed to put in an appearance at Helvetia Hall to-night and forfeited two games to the Tourist Cycle Club in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey. The Tourist five rolled for their average, however, and the scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Drew	1	4	141
Berdan	1	6	158
Cowan	2	6	171
Dunphey	4	2	157
Taylor	2	4	155
Total	10	22	782

SECOND GAME.

Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Drew	2	7	183
Berdan	2	5	158
Cowan	0	6	150
Dunphey	2	6	174
Taylor	2	6	170
Total	8	30	835

A HORSELESS CARRIAGE.

This Will Be One of the Novelties at the Brooklyn Cycle Show.

New features are being obtained daily for the Brooklyn cycle show, under the auspices of the Cycle Club of Brooklyn, which begins next Monday in the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory. The aim of the managers is to make this not only a local show, but one of specialties. At neither of the big shows was there a motor cycle, or horseless carriage, but one of these will be shown in Brooklyn.

A special meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island has been called for this evening, to appropriate funds and make arrangements for the association's display at the show. The booth will be decorated with the standards of the several clubs and representatives from the various organizations will be on hand every evening.

It has been decided to assign Friday night, which was left open, to Long Island, and make it a special night for all Long Island visitors. Owing to the work of preparing the floor, the music ride of the Cycle Club, usually held on Saturday night, will this week be held to-morrow evening.

Federation's Executive Committee.

That much-talked about meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cyclists' Federation will be held this evening at the Lenox Lyceum, beginning at 8 o'clock. President Bridgman will make a report of his visit to Albany last week, when he seconded Tinsdale's "amendment" to the Armstrong Baggage bill, and backed him up in the assertion that he (Tinsdale) was acting for the federation. A lively session is anticipated. It is regarded as significant by those who oppose Tinsdale that the Railroad Committee will meet in Albany this afternoon and decide on its report to the Assembly on the Baggage bill.

A Racing Man to Go West.

NEWARK, N. J., March 2.—Samuel Wilson, Jr., of this city, who won local fame as a track and road racing cyclist last season, is to go to Indianapolis. He will assume charge of a branch of the trade there, and will do some racing in the West. Wilson was formerly connected with the Essex County Wheelmen, and with the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association. He was one of the prize winners in the Century Cycle Club's 100-mile road race this year.

Harlem Wheelmen's Club Runs.

A very attractive list of runs has been scheduled by Capt. Andrew J. Englert of the Harlem Wheelmen. It contains the following items: March 8, Riverdale, N. Y. leave clubhouse at 10 A. M.; March 15, City Island, N. Y., leave clubhouse at 9:30 A. M.; March 22, Bayside, L. I., leave clubhouse at 9 A. M.; March 29, Bayonne, N. J., via Hudson County Boulevard, leave clubhouse at 9 A. M.

Century Wheelmen Dine.

One of the most enjoyable club dinners of the Winter season proved to be that given last evening at Riccadonna's by the Century Wheelmen. There were many present, and good cheer prevailed throughout. The dinner was given in celebration of the first anniversary of the club.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The two factions into which the Prospect Wheelmen of Brooklyn have divided themselves, have decided to make an equal division of the club property. The split was the result of a desire on the part of the younger members to secure a new clubhouse.

—It is still believed by friends of President Harrison of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen that he will consent to run again for office. The Nominating Committee will make its report next Friday evening.

—A glee club will soon be organized by the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn. John Carmody is promoting the club.

—March 12 (Thursday) is the date set for the annual election of officers for the Kings County Wheelmen.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RULES.

Meeting of the Representatives of Five Universities to be Held.

C. C. Cuyler, President of the University Club of this city, has sent invitations to the five leading colleges of this country to participate in a conference to be held on Friday, March 13, for the purpose of revising the rules governing intercollegiate football. Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Cornell, and Pennsylvania will be represented, and an attempt will be made to revise the present rules so that a uniform code may be adopted to regulate the playing of all college teams in the country next season.

The suggestion that such a conference be held at the University Club was made by these five colleges, and accordingly, letters of invitation were sent to each.

The adjustment of a uniform code of playing rules should not be a difficult task, and will probably be something similar to the rules adopted by Harvard and Princeton in their game last Fall, which was a compromise between the two sets of rules then in force.

ACTIVITY AMONG GOLF PLAYERS.

New Clubs to be Admitted to the United States Association.

The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association, which will meet this week at the residence of the President, Theodore A. Havemeyer, on Madison Avenue, will elect five new clubs to allied membership in the association. These clubs are: Overland Park Club Association, Denver, Col.; Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.; Misquamicut Golf Club, Watch Hill, R. I.; Westchester Golf Club, Westchester village, N. Y., and Cambridge Golf Association, Cambridge, Mass. The admission of these clubs will make the total membership of the association thirty-six clubs.

The Overland Park Club of Colorado will be the most Western golf club in the association. It was organized in 1894, and last year began to give attention to golf. A fine nine-hole course was laid out on the club's grounds, near Denver, and over 100 members are now active golfers. The officers are: President—Harry R. Walcott; Vice President—J. H. P. Voorhies; Treasurer—C. L. McIntosh; Secretary—Charles G. Codman.

The Misquamicut Golf Club of Watch Hill expects to have a very active season this year. Its nine-hole course was laid out last season by "Willie" Park, Jr., and it at once took a leading place among the attractive features of that popular Summer resort. The officers are: President—William P. Anderson; Vice President—R. F. Ballantine; Secretary—Dudley Phelps; Treasurer—Sherman W. Knevals; Captain—Frank B. Wesson; Governing Committee—The officers and E. Benedict Cobb, Nathaniel H. Davis, Edward Harland, William A. Proctor, Johns H. Congdon, J. O. H. Pitney, and Walter S. Smith.

The Westchester Golf Club, whose links are laid out on the old Watson estate, adjoining Westchester Road, near the village of Westchester, was organized last year. Many improvements at its course have recently been made, and the members are looking forward to some interesting tournaments this season. The officers are: President—The Rev. William Emery Heidel; Vice President—E. B. Lippincott; Treasurer—Banger Ludlow; Secretary—Miss Tiffany; Captain—T. H. Harrington; Governing Committee—Mrs. Banger Ludlow, Miss Searing, F. C. Jerome, and George Fox Tiffany.

The officers of the Cumbridge Golf Association are: President—Joseph B. Warner; Secretary and Treasurer—William M. Richardson; Board of Governors—Edward M. Parker, Frederick W. Rogers, Thomas B. Gannett, Jr., and the officers. The membership is limited to 100, and is largely composed of Cambridge residents.

Inquiries regarding membership in the association have been made to Secretary H. O. Tallmadge by the Lexington Golf Club of Lexington, Mass., and the Tacoma Golf Club of Tacoma, Washington.

The Westchester Country Club has recently decided to spend $3,000 in laying out a full nine-hole course on the club grounds. Last year it had a small seven-hole course, which was very popular among the members, especially among the ladies, and some interesting tournaments were held.

The Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn has just completed arrangements to build a small but comfortable clubhouse. It is to be finished in April, so the formal opening may take place about the 1st of May. Many of the members have been playing all Winter, using the red balls, so that they could be readily distinguished in the snow. Some of the active players are Norman S. Tike, Daniel Chauncey, Graham F. Blandy, Duncan Edwards, Wyllys Terry, Edward Fehn, Alfred L. Norris, Grant Notman, William A. Taylor, and H. B. Crittenden. The longest hole on the course is 400 yards, and the grounds cover about fifty-two acres.

Several golfers went down to Southampton last Saturday to play a little match over the Shinnecock course, but the storm was too great even for their enthusiasm and the game was postponed. Among those who went down were H. O. Tallmadge, Samuel L. Parrish, John Reid, R. H. Robertson, and J. Bowers Lee.

SADDLE HORSES SOLD.

Good Prices for the Well-Broken Ones at the Grand Sale.

As the storm was over yesterday before the hour when W. D. Grand began the sale of the Tichenor saddle horses there was nothing to prevent a good attendance at the American Horse Exchange. Considering that several of the animals were sick and could not do themselves justice, while others had to be withdrawn for the same reason, the result was fairly flattering to the Chicago dealers.

Sensation, as the leader of this well-broken troop, went to Mr. Graves of Orange for $300. The gaited saddler Kentucky was even more in demand, and the price paid for him—$400—proved the highest of the sale. Rubicon, a neat-looking chestnut, and Hercules, the giant of the party, were good enough to approach the top price of the afternoon.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Hermann Oelrichs, Prescott Lawrence, R. F. Carman, Marion Story, C. R. Doremus, John R. Townsend, and T. Luis Onativia. John Shepard, the leader of Boston's road brigade and the owner of many fast trotters, came over to pick something choice for his heavy driving, with a view also to carrying off blue ribbons at the Horse Show in this city next month.

Following is a summary of the sale:

CONSIGNED BY M. H. TICHENOR & CO., CHICAGO.

Chicago: Sensation, ch. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, by Duke's Bashaw; G. H. Graves, Orange, N. J.	$300
Cornet, b. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, by Bandit; T. Sinclair, New-York City	150
Kentucky, b. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, breeding not given	400
Lady Chester, ch. m., 1890, 16 hands, by Harrison Chief; H. Vernon, New-York City	250
Onward, b. g., 1890, 16 hands, breeding not given; Valentine Schmitt, Brooklyn	300
Hercules, b. g., 1890, 16.2 hands, breeding not given; C. Schwegler, New-York City	855
Twinkle, b. m., 1891, and Twilight, b. m., 1890, both 15.2½ hands, breeding not given; J. D. Baxter, New-York City	300
Sherwood, b. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, breeding not given; E. E. Wheeler, Brooklyn	235
Parada, dun. g., 1889, 16 hands, by Kentucky Chief, dam by Denmark; H. D. Lyng, New-York City	290
Headlight, blk. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, breeding not given; Waldorf Stables, New-York City	225
Brownie, br. g., 1890, 15.2½ hands, breeding not given; Waldorf Stables	240
Baron, br. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, breeding not given; E. A. Chapman, New-York City	240
Stanley, ch. g., 1890, 15.2 hands, breeding not given; H. Murray, New-York City	250
Starlight, blk. g., 1891, 15.1 hands, breeding not given; H. Murray	255
Senator, b. g., 1890, 16 hands, by Albion; H. Campbell, New-York City	155
Rubicon ch. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, by Antar; H. Vernon, New-York City	380
Nobby, ch. g., 1891, 15 hands, breeding not given; W. F. Kellogg, Boston	300
Beatrice, b. m., 1891, 15.3 hands, breeding not given; H. Vernon	150
Dandy, b. g., 1890, 15 hands, breeding not given; J. F. Baxter	185
Welcome, ch. g., 1890, 15.1 hands, breeding not given; H. Murray	137.50
Total for 21 head	$5,117.50
Average per head	$243

There was an exhibition last evening of the harness horses which Messrs. Vichinor & Co. will sell this afternoon through Mr. Grand. They proved to be a capital lot, Diamond and Merry Legs attracting special attention. They are a perfectly mated pair of seal brown geldings, standing 16 hands and able to show a 2:40 clip to pole. An offer of $1,600 at private sale was refused for these clever goers since they were brought here.

NEWS OF THE HARNESS RACERS.

—Evolutio, the chestnut pacer, 2:13¾, sold at Madison Square Garden last Thursday evening to J. G. Gardiner of this city, is now at Frank Ferguson's stable, on West Fifty-second Street. His new owner has hitherto relied on his trotting mare Marmoa for road driving. She is seven years old, and was got by Stamboul, out of Clara Wall, by Strathmore. In December, 1892, Marmoa brought $1,700 at auction, that price being paid by the late T. C. Eastman. When his horses were sold after his death, Mr. Gardiner secured this well-bred mare for $250, and says she is much more valuable to him than Evolutio, for whom he gave $775.

—E. R. Bowne, who has opened a public training stable at Parkville Farm, Brooklyn, is handling several promising trotters owned by William H. Clark, ex-Corporation Counsel of this city. A recent addition to Mr. Clark's collection is the bay stallion Calabar, and he has been sent to Mr. Bowne for development. Calabar is by Guy Wilkes, out of Rosedale, by Sultan, and has no record, though he was foaled in 1887. Up to this year he has been used for breeding, the fast young mare Coincident being one of his get.

—The report that John D. Rockefeller has sold his fast roadster Superior Girl, recently purchased in Canada as a mate to Dodgeville, is denied by Alexander McLean, who has charge of his stable, on West Fifty-fifth Street. It was stated that Alexander McLaren of Buckingham, Ontario, had bought the mare and taken her across the boarder again, but she is still doing duty for Mr. Rockefeller, and goes so well with Dodgeville that he has not thought of selling her.

—Among the mares that John H. Shults has booked to direct is Rosebud, the sister to Stranger, and only living daughter of Bucklesmith Maid. She has to have been bred to Thistle again this season, but the arrival of the more famous California sire at Tarrytown, which is convenient to the big farm owned by Mr. Shults, near Portchester, resulted in a change of plans.

—Nell, one of the few brood mares that have contributed two performers with records below 2:10, foaled last week at Shultshurst Farm, Portchester, a black colt by Thistle that already shows a natural inclination to pace. Nell is the dam of Vassar, 2:07, pacing, and Belle Vara, 2:08¾, trotting.

YALE MAY GO TO HENLEY.

Permission Granted by the Faculty at a Meeting Last Evening.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—A conference of the academic and scientific branches of the Yale Faculty was held to-night, and it was decided that the request of the University navy management to enter an eight in the Henley regatta in July would be granted.

The Faculty has allowed every point of the petition of the navy. The latter asked that special permission be allowed them to sail on June 6, before the close of the semi-annual examinations, in order that they might become acclimated before the race on the Thames. This request was granted, and the Yale oarsmen will leave New-York on that date, probably by the Cunard Line.

The Faculty stated to the crew management after the meeting to-night that the most stringent scholarship standards would be required from the oarsmen who were allowed to cross the water, and any candidate whose scholarship was in doubt would not be allowed to represent Yale at the Henley regatta. The navy management will issue a call for a university mass meeting to settle details of Yale's entry in a day or two.

HARLEM OARSMEN MEET.

They Elect Officers and Arrange for the Decoration Day Regatta.

The annual convention of the Harlem Regatta Association was held at the Grand Union Hotel last night, and never in the checkered history of the association did a more complete delegation attend. President Behrens occupied the chair, and on the meeting being called to order, the following delegates answered the roll call:

New-York Athletic Club—George D. Phillips, W. H. Pinckney, and A. Walden.

Nassau Boat Club—Fred Vilmar, Dr. Davis, and G. F. Jacoby.

Metropolitan Rowing Club—J. D. Mahr, Thomas S. Mahoney, and M. Kelleher.

Nonpareil Rowing Club—J. J. Murphy, H. Behrens, and P. Morgan.

Harlem Rowing Club—James Pilkington, J. E. Nagle, and Joseph W. Mahr.

Wyanoke Boat Club—Samuel Smith, William Graham, and John Shannon.

Union Boat Club—P. S. Cassiday.

First Bohemian Boat Club—Gustav Peck, Stanislaus Jadoda, and William Christal.

Friendship Boat Club—F. J. McKee and John F. Harrington.

Loan Star Boat Club—Leon Meyer.

Dauntless Rowing Club—C. W. Coleman.

Atalanta Boat Club—H. M. Brennan and Robert Fox.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved and the Secretary's report, which showed the association to be in a flourishing financial condition, was read.

The election of officers resulted in Julius D. Mahr of the Metropolitan Rowing Club being unanimously elected President. Fred Vilmar of the Nassau Boat Club was chosen Vice President. Leon Meyer of the Lone Star Boat Club was elected Secretary, and C. W. Coleman of the Dauntless Rowing Club Assistant Secretary.

The new President immediately took the chair, and on motion of Fred Vilmar it was decided to hold the annual regatta on the Harlem River on Decoration Day.

The general make-up of the programme caused a lengthy and, at times, a warm discussion. Nearly every delegate present wanted some particular style of race, possibly because his club might have likely candidates. However, the pointed remarks and decisive motion of James Pilkington cut the lengthy programme down to the following list of events: Junior single scull, senior single scull, junior double scull, senior double scull, junior four-oared shell, senior four-oared shell, junior eight-oared shell, senior eight-oared shell, junior four-oared gig, intermediate four-oared gig, and senior four-oared gig.

This last event was held over and referred to the new Regatta Committee, consisting of J. Pilkington, Chairman; J. J. Murphy, M. Graham, T. S. Mahoney, M. Brennan, T. Deely, H. W. Walters, and W. H. Pinckney.

Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Pilkington introduced his often-advocated plan of having races for oarsmen of both heavy and light weights. He claimed that a good big man will always beat a good little man, and in all aquatic competitions the big ones invariably won. In order to give the lightweight oarsmen a chance, Mr. Pilkington offered the medals for a 135-pound-and-under double-scull race, free for all. The event was added to the programme.

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Second-hand Libertys, $27.50; Columbias, $19 and $29; Royal, $29; Warwick, $17.50; Rob Roy, $25; Weatherley, $24; Ariel, $23, and 1,000 OTHERS, $7 UP.
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OLD WHEELS EXCHANGED.
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CASH BICYCLE BUYERS.
Small profit, quick sales, our motto. Terms cash. 3,000 bicycles to select from. 50 various makes. Royals, Elmore, Herald, Ormonde, L. A. W., etc.; finished in blue and gold, maroon, etc., etc. 1,000 shop-soiled and 1895 models, all makes, $29, $33, $35, $37.50, $39, $43, $47.50, and $49. 500 second hand, perfect order, $5 to $29. Park Row Bicycle Co., 23 Park Row.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES, $5 UP.
Five carloads of second-hand bicycles, purchased from leading dealers in Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse. Every known make, nearly 1,500 select from. Prices from $5 to $29. Also, big stock new bicycles, from $29 to $49. 30 different makes. Herald Cycle Co., 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

PUSHING WORK ON THE METEOR.

The Emperor's New Cutter to be Ready to Race in May.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Feb. 20.—New-Yorkers will have to moderate their expectations of having any excitement over expected matches during your yachting season between Defender and Valkyrie III. Valkyrie has been left in the Erie Basin for the simple purpose of getting her sold to some of your yacht-racing millionaires who might desire a cheap and fast vessel and show how much better an American crew could race her than an English one. Neither Lord Dunraven nor Mr. Harry Macalmont nor Mr. Robinson has the slightest intention of racing the cutter in American waters or anywhere else, and the only chance of the Valkyrie being seen again on this side of the Atlantic will be in the event of the cutter not finding an American owner.

From what could be learned from Mr. Watson's remarks on the Valkyrie, he would be infinitely pleased if she was purchased by an American owner and raced by a smart American crew, in which case he would at least have the satisfaction of knowing whether Defender or Valkyrie was the faster cutter. Mr. Watson will not say it, but he possibly thinks there were too many "crooks" aboard the Valkyrie at New-York.

In regard to Valkyrie's build, Mr. Watson would no doubt have modified it at the present date by giving her less beam, less draught, and less hollow in her floor. But he abides by the keel boat instead of the centreboard, and the Emperor of Germany's cutter is, of course, to be a keel cutter like Britannia and the two Valkyries. The Emperor's cutter has been pushed forward enough to induce the belief that she will be ready to meet the Britannia, Ailsa, and Satanita in the Thames matches in the end of May.

B. C. Lockett Elected Commander.

The Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club held its annual meeting at the Hotel Marlborough last night. The reports of the officers and committees showed that the club was in flourishing condition. There are 202 members in the club, and fifty-five yachts. The following officers were elected: Commodore—Benjamin C. Lockett, catboat Spindrift; Vice Commodore—E. G. Unit, catboat Caper; Secretary—Eustis L. Hopkins; Treasurer—L. S. Knevals; Trustee—George S. Towle; Delegates to the Yacht Racing Union—E. P. Cronkhite, Frank Towle, and G. Gardner Fry.

Will Not Act on Dunraven's Case.

LONDON, March 2.—The Secretary of the Yacht Racing Association has informed The United Press that there is no truth in the report that a meeting of the association is to be held to discuss the matter of the expulsion of Lord Dunraven from the New-York Yacht Club. The members of the association, he said, had discussed the matter among themselves, but nothing was said about Lord Dunraven. In fact, he said, nothing had been done, or was likely to be done, in reference to the affair.

SCHOOLBOYS AT CHESS.

De La Salle Players Lead in Games with Columbia School Players.

The four-cornered chess tournament between representatives of Columbia Grammar School and De La Salle Institute was begun yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the first-named institution. The pairing was as follows: H. Libaire, De La Salle, against H. St. Clair, Columbia Grammar School; Walter Grace, Columbia Grammar School, against W. Murphy, De La Salle.

Henry St. Clair defended himself with the Sicilian. The champion of Columbia Grammar School was by no means at his best, and before many moves had been exchanged he found himself minus a piece, without any equivalent in position. A miscalculation later on cost him a second piece. As Libaire carefully avoided giving his opponent any chance to recuperate, the ultimate victory for the De La Salle lad was reduced to a mere question of time. St. Clair, however, kept up a plucky fight until the thirty-ninth move, when he surrendered to the overwhelming strength of the hostile forces.

An incident in the game that caused some commotion among bystanders was when Libaire made a bishop's move with his knight, without his opponent noticing it. But the referee, Mr. Charles Devidé, made Lilaire take back that move and play his king instead.

It was by sheer good luck that Columbia Grammar School escaped a second defeat. Walter Grace, made confident by the extreme youth of his opponent, W. Murphy, offered a king's gambit, which, however, was declined. The midget defended himself very well, indeed, and with a timely and smart advance of his queen's pawn assumed the initiative. Grace soon found himself in trouble, and when he brought his queen to the succor of his imperiled pawns, Murphy entrapped that valuable piece and Grace had to part with it for only a rook. Grace fought desperately and at one time his sympathizers indulged in the hope that he could retrieve his fortune by virtue of a strong passed pawn, advanced to K7, but little Murphy met the cunning stratagem so that Grace, instead of gaining anything, lost his pawn and had to effect a series of exchanges which left him worse off than before, he having only rook against queen, pawns being even. The final part of the game was played amid great excitement. A crowd of students surrounded the table and eagerly watched the progress of the battle. Little Murphy, who had played with unflinching coolness, became irritated. Moving hastily he repeatedly overlooked an easy win, and finally allowed Grace to escape with a draw. The game lasted nearly three hours, and numbered over sixty moves. The score:

De La Salle Institute	1½
Columbia Grammar School	½

INDIVIDUAL PLAYERS.

Libaire, De La Salle	1
Murphy, De La Salle	½
Grace, Columbia Grammar School	½
St. Clair, Columbia Grammar School	0

The second round will be played on Friday at De La Salle Institute, 108 West Fifty-ninth Street, in the following order: Grace against Libaire; St. Clair against Murphy.

"THE WIZARD" IN TOWN AGAIN.

He Plays a Clever Exhibition Billiard Game with Maurice Daly.

"Jake" Schaefer is in town again, and lovers of billiards congregated at Maurice Daly's Academy, 1,241 Broadway, yesterday to see how well "The Wizard" could play. He was not in particularly good form. Mr. Daly said he was tired, having been traveling all day. Schaefer and Daly played a game at the 14-inch balk-line. Schaefer was to make 400 and Daly as many as he could. Schaefer started off, taking the lead, and in his third inning ran 98. This he followed with a run of 46, and in the eighth inning got them together for 55. He ran the game out in the fifteenth inning, having averaged a little better than 26.

Daly played fast, and in his tenth inning ran 67. He succeeded in making 251 in all. After the game Schaefer gave an exhibition of fancy shots. He will play at Daly's Academy every night this week, and is willing to make a match with any player. Daly is going to send a cablegram to Frank Ives, who is now in Paris, and try and arrange one. Following is the score of last evening's game:

Shaefer—2, 10, 26, 98, 46, 22, 11, 55, 22, 36, 28, 15, 11, 14, 4. Total, 400. High run, 98. Average, 26 10-15.

Daly—1, 3, 18, 12, 21, 16, 37, 14, 18, 67, 6, 0, 15, 5, 12, 6. Total, 251. High run, 67. Average 15 11-16.

International Chess Match.

The Match Committee of the Brooklyn Chess Club, which is in charge of the cable contest with the British Chess Club of London, has engaged for March 13 and 14, Remsen Hall, in the Dime Savings Bank Building, at the corner of Court and Remsen Streets, in Brooklyn. The commodious quarters will give ample room for those who wish to witness the international contest. Direct wires will run from the hall to the Cable Company's office.

Twelve men have been selected for the American team, eight of them to play while four will be kept in reserve. The committee has not as yet decided who shall be members of the contesting team.

HAND TENNIS EXPERTS.

Two Good Games at the New-York Athletic Clubhouse.

The second round for the hand tennis championship of the New-York Athletic Club was begun in the club's gymnasium yesterday afternoon. Two matches were decided, and the play was pronounced the best and most scientific yet witnessed. In the first match Dr. Berens met E. Elsworth. Very little was known of the latter's form, and the handicapper treated him with consideration, but he turned out to be a "dark horse," and the style in which he smashed the balls over the net clearly showed that he was no novice at the game.

H. S. Lyons and J. Ross Curran came together for the second battle, and although the popular quarter-mile runner was not in the best of health, he managed to outpoint Curran in two straight games.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

H. S. Lyons, (18)	1 2 0 3 2 1 0 0 1 8 5—18
J. Ross Curran, (18)	0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 5 0—10

SECOND GAME.

H. S. Lyons	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 4—18
J. Ross Curran	0 0 0 1 0 6 0 0 x— 7

THIRD GAME.

Dr. T. P. Berens, (23)	3 1 2 0 1 4 4—15
E. Elsworth, (17)	0 2 3 1 0 7 4—17

FOURTH GAME.

E. Elsworth, (17)	0 1 0 0 0 1 2 7 3 0 3—17
Dr. T. P. Berens, (23)	3 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—9

Referee—B. J. Gianinni. Scorer—J. H. Haslin. Linesmen—B. Lyons, C. Lyons, and Prof. Roach.

CURLING AT HOBOKEN.

Thistles and Long Island City Clubs the Winners.

The cold spell has started up the curlers again, and they were hard at work all day yesterday on the Hoboken Rink, contesting in several district medal matches. The Jersey City and Thistle Clubs played a one-rink match, which was won by the Thistle, by four points. The Long Island City Club defeated the Caledonians by three points.

The Caledonian Club, (Highlanders,) will tomorrow play the point game for three prizes. Between forty and fifty clansmen will compete under the leadership of Chief James H. Cockburn. Following are the scores:

JERSEY CITY.		THISTLE, N. Y.	
E. J. Edwards,		Charles McKenzie,	
J. T. Edwards,		Thomas Watson,	
J. M. Stevens,		John Watt,	
W. D. Edwards (skip)	17	Thomas Watt, (skip)	17

The New-York Caledonians and the Long Island City Curling Club played at the same time, two rinks a side, with this result:

RINK 1.

CALEDONIANS.		LONG ISLAND CITY.	
Robert Boyd,		James Kearney,	
W. Archibald,		Walter Low,	
T. T. Archibald,		Alex Morris,	
David Foulis (skip)	16	David Wright (skip)	16

RINK 2.

James Thaw,		R. Schultz,	
R. Archibald,		W. Meiklejohn,	
Harry Archibald,		G. Rathjen,	
D. McKeeman (skip)	10	John Bissett (skip)	13
Total	26	Total	29

SPORTS ON THE ICE.

Hockey and Polo Games at the Ice Palace This Week.

The feature of the week's sport at the Ice Palace Skating Rink, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, will be the hockey match on Friday evening between the newly organized New-York Hockey Club and a team from the Baltimore Athletic Club. The Baltimore players are experts at the game and have made a fine record this Winter. The New-York team are by no means slow at the game, as most of them have been trained at the sport in Canada, where hockey is played constantly and brilliantly all the Winter. Both clubs are made up of strictly amateur players, so that the sport should come into favor with lovers of outdoor sports here. The New-York team have made arrangements for games with players from Quebec and Toronto, dates for which will be announced later.

This evening there will be a "couple" race at a mile. To-morrow evening the Ice Palace Club will play a game of polo with the skillful players of the Jersey City Polo Club. On Thursday the instructors at the rink will have a race at a mile, and on Saturday ev

CLOTHING FOR THE INSANE

Charities Commissioners Object to Making Provision.

DR. MACDONALD WILL NOT YIELD

He Refuses to Receive Three Patients in Manhattan State Hospital—Referred to Corporation Counsel.

Three patients who had been adjudged insane and had been sent from the reception wards at Bellevue Hospital to the wharf to be transferred to the Manhattan State Hospital were yesterday refused transportation by the orders of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, Superintendent of the hospital, because the Commissioners of Charities had failed to comply with the law in furnishing the patients with new clothing.

The Commissioners of Charities expressed themselves as being convinced that the doctor had exceeded his powers, and that he was compelled to remove patients committed to his care from the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, no matter how they were dressed. They are evidently ignorant of the rules laid down by the State Commission in Lunacy under the authority conferred by Chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890, and which were adopted and promulgated in printed form in December, 1892. The Commissioners say that to furnish the clothing would entail a great and unnecessary expense upon the county, as they calculate that it would cost at least $15 to equip each patient as required by the rules, and as an average of 225 patients is transferred every month, the cost would be large, and they have no funds at their disposal to meet this outlay. The matter has been referred by the Commissioners of Charities to the Counsel to the Corporation for an opinion.

The Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital met at the office of George E. Dodge, the Secretary of the board, at 155 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. There were present ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, President; John McAnerney, Isaac N. Seligman, George S. Bowdoin, Mrs. Eleanor Kinnicutt, Miss Alice Pine, and Secretary Dodge.

Dr. Macdonald explained to the board why he had refused to receive the patients committed to the hospital by the Commissioners of Charities in a communication, in which he said:

"Under the rules established by the State Commission in Lunacy in pursuance of their statutory duties, it is required that patients transferred to the State Hospital shall be provided with clean new clothing.

"This rule was promulgated several years since under the Laws of 1890, Chapter 126, and has been followed by, as I am informed, all the other counties in this State. In view of New-York County's approaching transfer to State care in the matter of its insane, notice was given to the Commissioners of Charities by the State Commissioners of Lunacy at least ten days since, that compliances with this regulation would be expected. Instructions were also given to me from the same source to require such compliance.

"On Thursday last President Croft of the Department of Charities assigned to William Blake, the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, the duty of arranging with me the details of future transfers. In our conference, among other things, the regulation as to clothing, with which Mr. Blake was familiar, was incidentally referred to, and that gentleman expressed his intention of observing it, (and as I am informed, actually took measures to do so,) regretting only that the late assignment of the duty to him by his board gave him little time to do so properly.

"I have reported to the State Commission that I declined, under their instructions, to receive three patients this morning and have heard from it in approval of my course.

"As the matter stands at present its adjustment would seem to rest with the State Commission in Lunacy and the Commissioners of Charities of this city, and I refrain therefore from asking your board to take any immediate action in the premises."

The rule referred to by Dr. Macdonald is as follows:

"Patients must be provided with the following clothing:

"One full suit of underclothing, one full suit of outer clothing, including headwear, boots, and shoes.

"Between the last day of October and the last day of March there shall be provided for each patient in addition to the foregoing a suitable overcoat for men patients and a suitable shawl or cloak for women patients.

"Considering the great danger always present of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into institutions where large numbers of people are congregated, and to avoid as far as possible the introduction of such diseases by means of wearing apparel, the clothing referred to above must in all cases be new."

The managers of the Manhattan State Hospital deprecate any friction between them and the Commissioners of Charities. President Howland and Col. McAnerney stated emphatically that in this matter they were simply carrying out the law as they were required.

William H. Kimball was yesterday appointed Treasurer of the Manhattan State Hospital. He was not an applicant, and it was only after considerable urging that he consented to accept the office. Mr. Kimball is the National Bank Examiner for this city, and is a man of extensive financial experience. The duties devolving on him as Treasurer of the hospital will not interfere with his duty as National Bank Examiner.

The Board of Managers will meet again next Monday, at 4 P. M. An inspection of the institutions which have been placed under its charge will be made next Saturday afternoon. The members of the board will go to Ward's Island by boat from the foot of East Thirty-first Street, at 1 P. M

HE SHOT A CHILD IN THE HEAD.

Henry Wolff, Who Was Arrested, Had Been Drinking with Its Father.

Louisa Rudesheimer, five years old, was shot in the head at the home of her parents, 287 East Tenth Street, yesterday afternoon. Henry Wolff is locked up in the Fifth Street Station, charged with felonious assault. The girl will probably recover. Her father, Conrad Rudesheimer, and John German are held on a charge of drunkenness.

Rudesheimer asked Wolff and German, who live in the same tenement, to his rooms early in the afternoon. They quarreled. Rudesheimer objected to some of the language used by Wolff in the presence of the little girl. Peace was restored, and after drinking again Wolff drew a revolver. He discharged three shots in the air, and, pointing the pistol at the little girl, who was seated on her father's lap, he shot her in the head.

A policeman was called, and arrested the three men. They were too drunk at the time to realize what had happened. The child is at Bellevue Hospital.

Run Away and Tried Forgery.

J. Russell Lord, seventeen years old, and John H. Carroll, nineteen, of Johnstown, N. Y., were arrested in the store of Wintro & Goetz, 186 William Street, this city, yesterday. They had run away from home some days ago, and Lord tried to cash a check, signed "Thomas Lord," for $15. It was learned from the boy's father that the check was a forgery, and Lord and his companion were locked up. They will be arraigned in court to-day, when Mr. Lord is expected to be present.

Will Not Change Place of Primary.

The Committee on Organization of the Republican County Committee met last night and refused the application of Thomas F. Eagan for a change in the location of the place in which the primary is to be held in the Twenty-second Assembly District. Mr. Eagan is the anti-Platt leader of the district, and Charles Lexow, a brother of the Senator, and other Platt Republicans, expect to defeat him at the forthcoming primary.

Sudden Death of W. M. Thompson.

William M. Thompson, fifty-three years old, of 63 East One Hundred and Third Street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the office of the J. T. Robin Company, at 210 and 212 Canal Street. Mr. Thompson was an advertising agent for The Mercantile Finance Times.

He leaves a wife and three children.

MANY LEGISLATORS STORM BOUND.

No Business of Great Importance Transacted by the General Assembly at Last Night's Session.

ALBANY, March 2.—The attendance in both houses of the Legislature was very light to-night. Many members were detained by late trains, and many others remained at home to attend to-morrow's town meetings. In the Senate, the nomination of Edward H. Litchfield of Brooklyn, to succeed himself as member of the State Board of Charities, was received and referred. These bills were introduced:

Mr. Nussbaum—To permit Albany to bond itself for $1,000,000 to secure the removal of Union College from Schenectady.

Mr. Harrison—Making the collateral inheritance law apply to legacies and bequests over $300 in value.

Mr. Page—Authorizing the New-York City Department of Parks to erect and equip an addition to the building in Central Park in the possession of the American Museum of Natural History at an expense of $500,000.

Mr. Featherson—Making the Examing Board of Plumbers in New-York City consist of six persons, two of whom shall be working plumbers, and requiring journeymen plumbers to register at the office of the City Board of Health.

Mr. Tibbits—Fixing the rate of fare on electric roads at 3 cents in Rensselaer County during working hours, and requiring transfer tickets to be issued.

The few members of the House present to-night faced a heavy calendar, but transacted little business. The General Appropriation bill was made a special order on third reading for to-morrow. A number of bills were passed, the only one of general importance being Senator Pavey's, providing that receivers appointed in actions of special proceedings, before presenting their accounts, must give notice to sureties in bonds.

Mr. Austin, by request, introduced a bill exempting from jury duty clerks employed in attorneys' offices.

Mr. Stahl introduced a bill fixing the rate of fare on the Ninety-second Street Ferry to Astoria at 2 cents. After a number of minor bills had been introduced, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—Gov. Morton has signed:

Chapter 48—Assemblyman Hill's, providing that County Clerks in counties containing a population of more than 100,000 may appoint not to exceed two additional deputies.

Chapter 53—Senator Brackett's, making it lawful to give and bequeath real estate and personal property to trustees and their successors in trust for the purpose of creating, continuing, and maintaining, according to the terms of the grant, public parks or libraries in any village or town of the State.

Chapter 57—Senator Guy's, establishing an approach to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse from the Central Bridge over the Harlem River at Bolternut Street and Pond Place, New-York City; the cost of acquiring the property to be borne by the city.

Several minor bills were also signed.

YOUNG ELOPERS FROM PRUSSIA.

Detained by Immigration Officials for a Time—Had the Consent of the Girl's Father and Were Married.

Miss Louise Bloch and Solomon Fingerhut, who eloped from their native town, Breslau, Prussia, and sailed on the steamship Spaarndam from Rotterdam, Feb. 19, arrived in this country yesterday afternoon and were detained by the immigration officials, who had been notified of their elopement by the Austrian-Hungarian Consul, Baron von Leonhardt of this city.

They were later paroled in the Consul's custody, and taken by him to Rabbi Moses Meisner, at 239 East Sixtieth Street, where they were married.

The bride, who is the daughter of Dr. Joseph Samuel Bloch, a Jewish theologian, an ex-member of the Austrian Reichsrath, and a reputed millionaire, became, two years ago, the pupil of Solomon Fingerhut. He was a pianist, and is now twenty years old.

Mrs. Fingerhut, who is seventeen years old, fell in love with her instructor, and before many weeks her father decided that it was best to separate them. After that they met clandestinely, and finally eloped. Mr. Bloch was told of their destination. The couple said they intended to get married as soon as they could find a rabbi. They were very much surprised to learn that Dr. Bloch had cabled his consent.

The couple will reside with the uncle and aunt of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Bloch of 315 East Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. Bloch is a cloak manufacturer in this city. He and his wife were at Ellis Island yesterday to greet their niece.

SONS OF ST. DAVID DINE.

Annual Banquet of the Welsh Society at the Tuxedo.

One of the pleasantest features of the annual banquet of the sturdy and genial souls who acknowledge St. David as their patron saint is the presence of the wives, daughters, and sisters of the male participants. About 300 persons assembled in the spacious banquet hall of the Tuxedo, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night, enjoyed an excellent dinner, listened to stirring instrumental music, and heard many quait Welsh melodies sympathetically sung.

William James, President of the society, presided, and grouped about him at the table of honor were State Controller James A. Roberts, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, Julien T. Davies, ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, F. W. J. Hurst, President of the St. George's Society; James S. Coleman, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and two or three other representatives of brother societies.

At the various other tables were the Hon. Noah Davis, the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, John G. Jenkins, Daniel L. Jones, I. Newton Williams, Henry J. Roberts, Hugh Roberts, Charles F. James and wife, Arthur G. Leonard, J. W. Davis, Herbert H. Jackson, E. S. Thomas, Miss Janet Burnett, Mrs. Earl D. Berry, Miss Belle Leonard, E. H. Walker, Gen. J. M. Varnum, E. W. Stitt and wife, Mrs. D. P. Morgan, the Rev. M. M. Fothergill, James T. Davies and wife, M. V. Powell and Miss Powell, Thomas D. Bowen, William H. Carter and wife, Gen. W. S. C. Wiley, Thomas Morris, Mrs. W. Lyall, Miss Hannah Morris, Mr. and Mrs. M. Owen Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. William Dean Howells, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Williams, D. H. Waldron and Miss Waldron. The assemblage included just about as many women as men, and a number of attractive gowns were displayed.

The stated toasts were responded to as follows: "The Day We Honor," Julien T. Davies; "The Land of Our Fathers," the Rev. Anthony H. Evans; "The State of New-York," the Hon. James A. Roberts; "Our Sweethearts and Wives," the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, and "The Greater New-York," ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall.

The several enjoyable selections of vocal and instrumental music were rendered by the Messrs. H. Evan Williams and Gwilym Miles, Miss Emma Williams, and Miss Lilian Dylis Sauvage.

St. David's society was organized in 1835. Its present officers are: President—William James; First Vice President—John G. Jenkins; Second Vice President—Charles F. James; Treasurer—Henry J. Roberts; Recording Secretary—Josiah D. Evans; Corresponding Secretary—William Miles; Chaplain—the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D.

Tried to Rob a Mail Carrier.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., March 2.—Samuel G. Stewart, mail carrier between this place and Jericho, has obtained a warrant for the arrest of William Green, a colored man. In his complaint Stewart asserts that twice Saturday Green attempted to stop and rob him. He says he first met the colored man while on his morning trip, and Green asked for a ride. Stewart did not like the man's appearance, and whipped up his horse. While returning with the evening mail, he says Green grabbed his horse by the head and ordered the mail carrier to stop.

Stewart, who is a veteran of the war, struck Green over the head with the butt end of his whip, and then lashed the horse. The animal bounded forward, throwing the negro to the ground, and the mail carrier escaped unhurt. He has reported the matter to the authorities at Washington. Green has not as yet been arrested.

Mayor Gleason a Grand Juror.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 2.—The March term of the Queens County Court, Judge Garretson presiding, opened to-day. Considerable interest attaches to the sessions of the Grand Jury, owing to Mayor Gleason being a member of that body.

In his charge to the Grand Jury, Judge Garretson cautioned it to be careful about finding indictments. He said that hundreds of indictments were returned, and when brought to trial the accused persons were acquitted.

EIGHT FOILED DESERTERS

An Attempt to Escape from Governors Island.

A SENTRY GAVE THE ALARM

Saw a Man Sliding Down a Rope and Called the Guard—Sawed Through Bars—Boat Waiting.

While the wind was blowing a hurricane, and the waves were lashing the sea wall about Governors Island, at midnight, Sunday, eight deserters, who had been locked up for months in Cell No. 1, known as the "dark room," made a desperate but ineffectual attempt to escape.

It is supposed that either one of the number turned informer, or else that the plans had been suspected by the officers. At any rate, when the first man squirmed out through the twisted bars and started his perilous descent, down fifty feet, clinging to a rope of blankets, he was greeted by the shout of the sentry calling "Corporal of the guard, No. 3." The next moment there was a clatter of bayonets, as the guard rushed out. The deserter climbed back, hand over hand, and disappeared in the window.

The greatest secrecy is being maintained by the authorities on the island regarding the attempted escape, as all recognize the plan to have been a bold one. The leader in the affair was a man named Allen, who, after deserting from the army, reenlisted and was immediately recognized by the description of him sent to Washington on his desertion. He and another fellow tried to escape last year and fell to the ground, receiving severe injuries. Allen has an eighteen-months' term to serve, and has been there but seven.

The other deserters confined in the "dark room" were former Privates McGrady, Hatch, Andrews, Allison, Crtel, and Bullock. Crowl had only two months to serve, and it is believed that he was not involved in the scheme.

The deserters are all confined on the top floor of the tower, about fifty feet above the sentry's walk. Cell No. 1 is about sixty feet square, and has separate cells built inside of it, where the worst prisoners are imprisoned. The present inmates were allowed the freedom of the whole room, however, and had plenty of opportunity to plan together. Next to No. 1 is the guard house, where nine guards, a Sergeant and a Corporal, are constantly on watch.

Allen, in some way, secured a fine steel wire, and with this he and his confederates worked industriously until they sawed through one of the upright iron bars. This was then bent around, and an opening was made large enough to get through. Several sentries had noticed figures moving about in Cell No. 1 when the inmates should have been asleep, and this, it is said, made the Sergeant suspicious. He placed an extra sentry outside, and gave him special orders, on Sunday night, not to call out loudly if he saw any attempt at escape from the cell.

A faint whistle was hear down by the South Battery at midnight Sunday. There was silence, and then the same signal was repeated twice, a little louder. At the same moment a head appeared through the broken window, peered about, and was quickly withdrawn. Then the body of a man emerged and started to slide down the string of blankets.

The sentry waited until Allen, who had been selected to go first, was within ten feet of the ground. Then he forgot all about his orders, and called out in a startled manner for the Corporal of the guard. At the first sound Allen clutched at the rope and hastened back, hand over hand, with the agility of a cat. A rush was immediately made for the South Battery, and the soldiers saw the last of a long rowboat, manned by two men, who yelled back defiantly as they disappeared in the darkness.

Punishment was meted out immediately to the eight deserters. Some of them have been locked up in the small cells, and all are compelled to sleep on the bare floor, with one blanket for covering. There are at the present time eighty deserters confined on the top floor of the Castle. Alterations have been begun whereby better accommodations may be furnished the prisoners.

Alfred McKenzie of 500 West Forty-ninth Street was locked up yesterday in the West Forty-seventh Street Station as a deserter from the United States Army, and subsequently turned over to Sergt. George P. Stevens of the Thirteenth Infantry, who took him to Governors Island. Edward J. Finnen of 383 Park Avenue served in the army with McKenzie about a year ago. They had a falling out recently, and Finnen pointed out McKenzie yesterday to Officer Jerome as a deserter, and his arrest followed.

Bottled Boiled Water.

From The Elmira Gazette.

The prevalence of typhoid fever in this city and the suggestion that it may be due to impure drinking water is responsible for an unusual sight that greets passers-by along our business streets. Heed has evidently been given to the oft-repeated advice of physicians to boil the water, for one sees on the outer sills of the big office buildings down town bottles of every conceivable size and shape, filled with water put out to cool. If one wonders where all the bottles come from, he has only to look about him as he walks along the streets to find out. Every one seems to be carrying a bottle, and the chances are that before he reaches his office he also will have one of the many kinds that are temptingly displayed in all of the druggists' windows.

Newtown Opposes Another Cemetery.

NEWTOWN, L. I., March 2.—The residents of this place are arranging a strong opposition to a bill introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Stahl, authorizing the taking of more ground in this town for cemetery purposes. The bill seeks to allow St. Adalbert's Catholic Church to use four acres of land on Grand Street for burial purposes.

The property is almost in the heart of the village, and everybody is opposed to the measure. Newtown is at present mostly utilized for cemetery purposes, and the people are determined to prevent any further encroachments.

Chambers of Commerce and Sound Money.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

An agitation was begun Wednesday by the Sound-Money Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce which will unquestionably bear good fruit. These gentlemen purpose issuing an address inviting all commercial bodies and business men generally to share in a movement to secure declarations by both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions in favor of the present standard of value. Those conventions could not afford to ignore the suggestions of the representatives of the business interests of the country. It is a fact that should have vast weight in this protracted controversy that Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in the United States are, almost without exception, in favor of honest money.

Typhoid in Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Press.

A daily death from typhoid, or one nearly every day, and at least twenty cases daily, is the penalty Philadelphia pays for impure water, whose evils filtration would instantly cure.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—A Retiring Board has been appointed at Fort Sherman, Idaho. Detail: Col. Charles E. Compton, Fourth Cavalry; Major William B. Kennedy, Fourth Cavalry; Major Gilbert S. Carpenter, Sixth Infantry; Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon; Lieut. William E. Purvance, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. Cecil Stewart, Fourth Cavalry.

—A Board of Survey has been appointed at Chicago, Ill. Detail: Major Forest P. Hathaway, Quartermaster; Lieut. John T. Thompson, Ordnance Department; Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. William C. Rivers, First Cavalry, twenty-five days; Capt. James C. Sanford, Engineers, three months; Capt. James O. Mackay, Third Cavalry, two months' extension.

—Capts. George O. Webster and John J. O'Brien, Fourth Infantry, have been ordered before the Retiring Board at Fort Sherman, Idaho.

—Lieut. Percy E. Tripe, Tenth Cavalry, has been detailed Professor of Military Science at the Agricultural College of South Dakota.

—Lieut Clarence E. Lang, Secont Artillery, has been ordered before the Retiring Board appointed at Fort Columbus, N. Y.

WARDEN WILLIAM B. O'ROURKE OUT

Dismissed as the Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital by the Commissioners of Charities.

The Commissioners of Charities met late yesterday afternoon and dismissed Warden O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital. The resolution adopted was as follows:

Ordered, That William B. O'Rourke be notified that his services will not be required as Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital after this date, and that he turn over at once to the Deputy Superintendent all public property, records, and accounts, with all moneys on hand belonging or appertaining to the institution for which he is accountable to this board.

Commissioners Croft, Faure, and O'Beirne were present at the meeting, but not one would say anything as to the reasons for Warden O'Rourke's dismissal, excepting that general mismanagement was charged against him.

Mr. O'Rourke has been Warden of Bellevue Hospital for a number of years. President Croft of the Charities Department said the dismissal of the Warden is the first step toward reorganizing the Bellevue Hospital management.

When visited last night Warden O'Rourke made the following statement:

"There have been no special charges brought against me, therefore there is nothing to answer. I have worked early and late and have never heard of brutalities except one, in the prison ward. This ward is open to the public, and anybody can see what is going on.

"The institution speaks for itself. The reason for my dismissal is politics. What else could it be? I do not know who will take my place, but I heard that a man by the name of Murphy had been mentioned."

The letter notifying Deputy Warden Rickarts to take charge of the hospital arrived at the institution about 5 o'clock last evening. The order goes into effect at once.

FAVORS A CHEAPER POSTAGE

Action of the Retail Grocers' Union—Hermann Rohrs Talks on Gift Systems and "Misleading Advertisements."

The Retail Grocers' Union met last evening at 138 East Fifty-seventh Street and adopted the report of a sub-committee respecting cheaper postage, as follows:

"We favor the changing of first-class matter to 1 cent per half ounce; also the revision of second-class mail matter, as suggested by the National Board of Trade committee. In conclusion, we strenuously oppose the merging of the third and fourth class mail matter into one class, inasmuch as it will lower the rates of postage on merchandise, and thereby make the United States mail the public carrier for many large business houses, to the detriment of smaller storekeepers."

President Hermann Rohrs delivered an address on the gift system, and what he described as "misleading advertisements." Reputable groceries, he suggested, could accomplish good results by advertising in the daily press that the members of the association are not engaged in gift schemes; that the goods they sell are reliable, and that the prices are more reasonable than the same class of goods sold with presents by others.

The subject will be further discussed at the next meeting.

THE QUEER PHOTOGRAPH ON THE WALL.

Effect of a Vivid Flash of Lightning Some Years Ago.

From The Rochester Democrat.

The universal popular interest in the recent photographic discoveries recalls a peculiar incident that occurred in Fairport several years ago, exciting much local comment at the time, but so generally regarded as simply an unexplainable "freak of lightning," that so far as is known it was not referred to any scientist for investigation. During a violent electric storm in early Summer a frame house on the west side of West Street, in Fairport, was struck by lightning, its chimney demolished, and some damage done to the inside of the house. It is also believed that a tree in the yard near the house was struck, but this cannot be accurately stated.

In an upper front room of the house, which was then nearly a new one, was a blank white wall, opposite the two windows which faced the street looking eastward. On this blank wall was at once found an exact picture of the outside front of the house, just as it appeared from the street. The picture was perfect and distinct as a photograph on a negative. The wonder was visited by scores of persons, including the elder pupils of the Fairport school, and for a few days afforded a topic of conversation, but it soon faded, and scarcely outlived the proverbial "nine days" of a popular "wonder." It disappeared from the wall without even, so far as is known, being copied or its record kept.

Now comes up this suggestion: Was not that picture projected on the wall by the action of electric light, or X-rays, or, in other words, was it not a veritable radiograph, produced by the force of the X-rays without the aid of any Crookes tubes or other scientific appliances for its development? Another mystery about it is that the outside of the front of the house should have been delineated. Perhaps, however, even at this early stage of this wonderful discovery, some of our scientists may be able to explain the curious points, and they are many, about this incident, still well remembered by many people in Fairport, some of whom could doubtless give the story with fuller details than have been here written.

Ownership of Architect's Plans.

From The New-Bedford (Mass.) Journal.

When the city purchases plans for a school building, what is the rule of law or ethics which prevents it from using them a dozen times if occasion should arise? We may be wrong in our views, but it looks strange on the face of it that plans paid for once and followed in the Clark Street school ceased to be available for another structure of the same character.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 2—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, clearing on the coast in the early morning, colder, high northwesterly winds, with gales on the coast.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly colder, northerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair and colder, northwesterly winds.

VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, slightly colder, northwesterly winds.

GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair and colder, northerly winds.

EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, colder in northern portion, light northerly winds.

MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and ARKANSAS, fair, colder, northeasterly winds.

EASTERN TEXAS, increasing cloudiness, showers in northern portion, colder, northeasterly winds.

WESTERN TEXAS, cloudy, with scattered showers, colder in southern portion, northeasterly winds.

NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, southeasterly winds.

OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, light rain or snow, colder, northeasterly winds.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, colder, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair, slightly colder, northwesterly winds.

INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, slightly colder, northerly winds.

LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair and colder, northerly winds.

MINNESOTA, fair, colder, northeasterly winds.

IOWA and MISSOURI, cloudy and threatening, probably with snow flurries, colder, northeasterly winds.

NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, northeasterly winds.

NEBRASKA and KANSAS, cloudy and threatening, with light snow, colder in eastern portions, northeasterly winds.

SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, northeasterly winds.

COLORADO and WYOMING, cloudy and threatening, with snow flurries, easterly winds.

MONTANA, fair, warmer in western portion, easterly winds.

SIGNALS are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

The northeastern storm still lingers on the New-England coast, where it has caused northerly gales. In the West the centre of high pressure also remains stationary to the north of Montana. The pressure has risen over the Rocky Mountain districts and eastward to the Middle Atlantic coast.

Owing to the slow movement of the storm, unsettled weather has continued in the New-England and the lower lake region, with scattered precipitation. In the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Middle and South Atlantic, and East Gulf States, the weather remains nearly clear. West of the Mississippi there is a general cloudiness, with light snow on the Northern and rain on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature has fallen decidedly in New-England and the Middle States. There is also a decided fall on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope; elsewhere the changes in temperature are of slight extent.

The weather will finally clear on the New-England coast, with a further fall in temperature. Generally fair weather is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and lake regions, with falling temperature on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. West of the Mississippi the present and unsettled conditions will probably continue, with somewhat lower temperature in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

SAVINGS AND LOAN WORK

The New-York Associations in a Prosperous Condition.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT KILBURN

Extra Care Urged in Management—Improper Methods Adopted in Some Cases.

ALBANY, March 2.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department to-night transmitted to the Legislature his annual report for the last year relative to the condition of the co-operative savings and loan associations, of which 385 are operating in this State. Seven new ones were formed during the year.

The total assets of the 360 associations whose reports have been tabulated are $50,168,683, of which $15,315,957 belongs to the "National" associations, and $34,852,725 to the "locals." Loans on bonds and mortgages by the "Nationals" are $12,284,400, and by the "locals," $30,605,080.

The principal liabilities of the 360 associations are shown as follows: Due shareholders in "Nationals," $8,221,941; in "locals," $26,779,089; earnings credited to shareholders in "Nationals," $1,085,176; in "locals," $3,906,919; undivided earnings in "Nationals," $1,249,099; in "locals," $2,242,170. Total receipts for the year for "Nationals" were $9,873,990, and for "locals" $17,751,384. There was loaned during the year on mortgages by the "Nationals" $4,698,749, and by the "locals," $7,329,402. Total expenses were: "Nationals," $674,746; "locals," $356,297; total earnings, "Nationals," $1,198,400; "locals," $2,257,140. Total number of shares issued during 1895, 493,903; total number of shares in force Dec. 31, 1895, 1,424,181; total number of shares pledged Dec. 31, 1895, 337,232; total number of borrowing members, 30,701; total number of non-borrowing members, 135,894; total number of female shareholders, 35,892; total number of shares held by females, 241,453; amount outstanding secured by mortgages on property in this State, $34,433,137; the number of foreclosures during the year, 578.

In his report Superintendent Kilburn says:

Where associations have been grossly mismanaged, the shareholders themselves are to blame. Honest and efficient management can be obtained if they pay attention to the affairs of the associations. Officers should be prohibited from receiving dues from shareholders on other than the regular nights for making payments.

It is believed that the experience of these associations proves that the loaning of money at a long distance from home, and in foreign States, may be extra hazardous. Several of the associations seem to have made extensive loans in other States, without fully comprehending the controlling laws in those States and seem likely to have their anticipated profits largely depreciated. This seems particularly true of the State of Pennsylvania. In the case of a New-York association against a borrower, in an action to foreclose because of default, &c., the court allowed the principal of the debts, with 6 per cent. interest only, denying the right of the association to recover the additional rate of interest and premium contracted for, as not being in accordance with the law of that State. The later decisions in regard to building and loan associations seem to be to the effect that they are mutual corporations; that any losses from bad management, depreciation in assets, or otherwise, may be charged off against the dues, liabilities, and that, in fact, the same as in a partnership, the association's liabilities to members can never exceed its assets, no more than the liability of the partnership to the partners can ever exceed the partnership assets.

It is believed that all contracts of building and loan associations organized under the laws of this State to mature shares at a definite fixed time, are ultra vires and not binding upon the association, as being unauthorized by law.

A decision of the court makes it illegal for an association to pay out to any member withdrawing, more than the book value of his shares, as ascertained under the rules and regulations of the association, and this doctrine is confirmed by the opinion of the Attorney General. There are many associations with an expense fund of liberal proportions, which, nevertheless, at any time, or any fixed time mentioned in the membership contract, promises to pay in full free withdrawals. Wherever this is done and the amount paid out is more than the book value of the share, it would seem to be money paid out without authority of law, making managers personally liable. Any association whose expenses exceed its profits cannot mature its shares as soon as otherwise. It would seem unnecessary to emphasize this fact, except that some of the associations have expenses largely exceeding their profit earnings and in their printed matter and circulars claim to be able to mature their stock within a period that would indicate a net earning of from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum.

So long as an association shows itself to be in a solvent condition under its articles and rules and regulations and the law, I do not feel called upon to interfere in its management; but members and persons solicited to become members should bear in mind that, except in its exemption from the usury laws, there is no way in which a building or loan association can make money that is not open to any other financial institution; that there is no way in which one dollar can be earning interest in two places at the same time, and that the general rule that the percentage of risk increases with the per cent. of profit is as true in reference to these associations as in other cases.

Several bills are now before the Legislature to provide further regulations for these associations.

PECULIAR RUNAWAY WITHOUT ACCIDENT

Horse Goes Down Stairs into a Confectionery Store.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., March 2.—A horse owned by Marion Story ran away this morning on Main Street, and went down the steps leading to Mrs. M. M. Bowers's confectionery store under the First National Bank, broke open the door, and entered the store. The two-seated wagon to which the horse was harnessed struck against the doorpost and held the horse fast.

Mrs. Brower's daughter, who was in the room back of the store, climbed on a chair and looked over the partition on hearing the crash. She was prostrated by fright when she saw the horse in the store, and was carried out through a window opening on Willard Avenue.

The horse had been hitched in the stable yard directly across the street from the bank. It broke loose and ran across the street toward the big plate glass windows in Mrs. Bowers's store. Howard Slater, who was standing on the steps of the bank, threw up his hands and shouted. The horse swerved and struck the door, which flew open.

The horse was unhitched inside the store, turned around, and led out, after the wagon had been backed away. The plate glass in the door was not broken, and neither horse, wagon, nor shop was injured.

One Italian Shoots Another.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 2.—Peter Calucce, an Italian, fifty years old, was shot in the neck and perhaps fatally wounded while quarreling over a game of cards late last night, at his home, in West Newrochelle.

The Italian who did the shooting fled.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE CARPETS. Let the sunlight of art and beauty into your home.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., FEBRUARY 27, 1896. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. (central standard time) March 27, 1896, for furnishing at Quartermaster's Depot here various articles of Quartermaster's Supplies, such as wagons, dump and hand carts, harness, horse and mule collars, horse blankets and brushes, miscellaneous wagon parts, etc. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof, and to increase or diminish the quantity to be delivered 20 per centum. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies" and addressed Depot Quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind. A. G. ROBINSON, Deputy Quartermaster General.

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DELIGHTFUL RESORT.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley.
ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.
No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

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Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.
Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Accommodations for 350 Guests.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

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SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost one million dollars. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry, average temperature, 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.
WATSON & POWERS, Prop's.

Atlantic City.

THE RUDOLF,
Ocean end of New-Jersey Av., Atlantic City, N. J., reopens Feb. 29. Steam heat. Open grate fires. Hot and cold sea water baths. Late dinners. Orchestra. Rooms en suite and single.
J. W. CALLAWAY.

THE ALBEMARLE,
Atlantic City, N. J. Opens Feb. 29. Virginia Av., near Beach. Beautiful modern structure

CHANGES AT COLUMBIA

Greek Not to be Required Under the New Curriculum.

TWO VACANT PROFESSORSHIPS FILLED

Calvin Thomas to Take the Germanic Languages Chair and H. W. Hardon That of Law.

The Trustees of the Columbia University held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in Hamilton Hall. Those present were William C. Schermerhorn, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Stephen P. Nash, Cornelius Vanderbilt, President Seth Low, George L. Rives, Dr. William H. Draper, the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, Dr. George D. Wheelock, Hermann H. Cammann, William G. Lathrop, Jr., Lenox Smith, and John B. Pine, clerk.

The Trustees adopted the new curriculum for the School of Arts presented at their last meeting. They also filled the vacancy in the Chair of Germanic Languages and Literature caused by the death of Prof. H. H. Boyesen, last Fall, by the appointment of Prof. Calvin Thomas, who has occupied a similar position in the University of Michigan. They also announced that Prof. Henry W. Hardon, A. M., LL. B., has been called from the Law School of Cornell University to succeed Prof. Henry P. Starbuck as professor of law. Prof. Starbuck has resigned after being on leave of absence for over a year, owing to ill health.

Under the new curriculum, Greek will not be required after July 1, 1897, for entrance to Columbia, nor will it be required of a student during the college course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A student must, however, substitute some other study, if he does not take Greek. The Faculty of the School of Arts, by whom the change was proposed, says that among the advantages will be the following:

All students who wish to pursue the existing curriculum of the college, of which Greek is an essential part, can do so under the new curriculum as well as under the old. If their tastes are for the classics, they can enjoy, under the new curriculum, much greater privileges of classical study than under the present curriculum, or than under any curriculum that has prevailed at Columbia for more than thirty-five years. If, as a part of their liberal education, they wish to make a thorough study of English, or of the modern languages, or of mathematics, or of history, or of philosophy, or of political economy, or of the natural sciences, they can do so under the new curriculum as they could not under the old. This is true of the students who enter with Greek as well as of those who enter without Greek.

Students intending to go through the School of Mines, by entering the college without Greek, may, at the end of four years, obtain the degree of B. A.; and can then enter the third year of the School of Mines at the same age as now, inasmuch as students enter the college two years earlier than they now enter the School of Mines. Thus, by means of this curriculum, such students may enjoy a liberal education before they enter upon the strictly professional part of the School of Mines work.

Students desiring to shape their college course with reference to advanced work under the Faculty of Philosophy, as well as in political science and in pure science, can do so to much better advantage under the new curriculum than under the old. So, also, they may secure more history and political science preparatory to the study of law; and more chemistry, botany, and biology preparatory to the study of medicine.

The Trustees deliberated very carefully over the proposal before consenting to such a marked departure from the traditions of Columbia College as the awarding of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, under any circumstances, to a student not taking Greek. The gentlemen who proposed the change have been weighing the matter for over a year. It means almost a revolution in Columbia's policy of education. No one, however, can obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts who does not know something of at least of one ancient language. He must also know something of history, philosophy, political economy, a great deal of English, and something of at least one natural science. He must likewise have a reading knowledge of both French and German.

The Trustees tendered votes of thanks to Justice Harlan of the Bering Sea Commission for having given the reports of the work accomplished to the Columbia College Library; to Dr. Da Costa, brother of George M. Da Costa, the founder of the biological department, for a gift of books, and to the Grand Army of the Republic for the gift of a set of National colors and a flagpole to be erected on the new college grounds. The flagpole will be mounted upon a large granite base, ornamented with bronze work.

The arrangements for a departmental library have been completed. Each great study, such as law, history, or science, will have its own collection in the new library building, for which President Low gave $1,000,000. These collections will be accessible to the public.

Excavations have been begun at the new site for the university building, which is to contain the gymnasium, the boiler room, the President's office, and other offices. Work has already been begun on Schermerhorn Hall and the Physics Building.

It was announced that the Rev. Dr. Hastings of this city will preach the baccalaureate sermon to the class of '96.

Prof. Thomas, who will occupy the Chair of Germanic Languages and Literature, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Michigan in 1873, when he was twenty years old. During the next four years he taught Greek in the High School at Grand Rapids, Mich. The academic year of 1877-8 he spent in Leipsic, Germany. Upon his return in 1878 he was appointed Instructor in Modern Languages in the University of Michigan, although in reality he taught German, with Sanskrit as an extra. He was made an assistant professor in German and Sanskrit in 1881, and in 1887 he became Professor of Germanic Languages and Literature.

Prof. Thomas conducted for several years advanced courses on the linguistic as well as the literary side of German, but during the last four years he has confined his teaching activity to literature. He has also given from time to time courses in modern Danish and modern Swedish, and last year he delivered a series of public lectures on Ibsen and his works.

Various articles and reviews from his pen have appeared in the "Transactions of the Modern Language Association of America," and in "The Modern Language Notes." He has been for years a contributor to The Nation, and many of the reviews which have appeared in its columns on books concerning German literature and "Culturgeschich" were written by him.

Besides four or five editions of German classics, Prof. Thomas has edited works on both the "Tasso" and "Faust," of Goethe. He recently completed a German grammar for schools and colleges. He is at present in Weimar, Germany, working on an edition of the second part of "Faust." In his absence he was elected President of the Modern Language Association.

Prof. Hardon, who will take the Chair of Law, was actively engaged in the practice of law in this city from 1885 until last Fall, being connected with the firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman. He accepted the Professorship of Law at Cornell last year.

Mr. Hardon was graduated from Harvard College in 1882, and received the degree of LL. B. "cum laude" from that institution in 1885. By vote of the law faculty he represented the school at the commencement in 1885, as the Law School orator.

Killed on the Elevated Railroad.

A man was killed last night about 10 o'clock on the Third Avenue elevated railroad, just below the train dispatcher's office and the southern end of the terminal station, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The body was found, mangled beyond recognition, by a trackman, Peter Filchinsky.

It is not known whether the man fell off a passing train, went up from the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station, or whether it was a case of suicide. A number of bill heads from florists was found in his pocket, and also a note directed to Louis Patterson, 113 West Thirtieth Street.

Said the Policeman Was Drunk.

Policeman Peter J. Heaney, who lost his shield Sunday night, tried to have Saloon Keeper Valentine Alexander of 629 West Forty-eighth Street held in the Yorkville Court yesterday for larceny and assault.

Alexander admitted giving the policeman liquor, but denied assaulting him or stealing his shield. He said Heaney came to his place and complained of cramps. He gave him one drink and then noticed the man was drunk. He did not know he was a policeman. Heaney said he had been set upon in the saloon and ejected. The Magistrate said he was not prepared to accept the policeman's story. He held Alexander for violating the excise law.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A fashionable and somewhat novel sale for charity will take place on March 26 at the new residence recently completed at Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens. The only commodity for sale will be Spring bonnets and hats for women and little girls. Most of the bonnets and hats will be trimmed by a number of society women famed for their talent in this direction. The very choicest and latest French modes will be presented, and at much below the ordinary market price. Mrs. Stevens will be assisted in selling by many New-York society women, among whom will be Mrs. C. Albert Stevens and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Archibald Alexander. The proceeds will go to St. Catherine's Home in New-Jersey, and to a home for consumptives on the Hudson.

—The second meeting of the As You Like It Card Club was held last evening at the home of Mrs. William Lombard of 255 West Seventy-second Street. There were sixteen tables, and four prizes were awarded. Among the members of the club are Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bernard, Jr., Miss Agnes Wilson, Miss Annette Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Baxter, Miss Merlan, Miss Ballin, Miss Salter, Benjamin Kissam, C. C. Macy, Miss Higgenbotham, Miss Paddock, and Clifford Moore.

—Mrs. Cornelius Van Riper of 60 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street will continue her "at homes" on Thursdays throughout Lent.

—Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Henry Clews, and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop were the guests at luncheon of Mrs. Mortimer Brooks on Saturday.

—Miss Morton and Miss Alice Morton, daughters of Gov. and Mrs. Morton, are in California, but will return to the East soon after Easter.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will give an illustrated and historical lecture at the home of Mrs. Guernsey, 528 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

—Mrs. William Frederick King of 11 East Sixty-first Street, who is spending the Winter in Bermuda, expects to return about May 1.

—The members of the Wednesday Morning Sewing Class held a cake sale on Saturday afternoon in the rooms of the West End Republican Club, at the Hotel Endicott, for the benefit of the orthopoedic and children's wards of the Post Graduate Hospital. The contents of the candy tables were contributed by the "Little Brownies," a club of small girls and boys. The children's ward is entirely different from the babies' ward, as only children between four and twelve years old are taken. The proceeds of the sale are to be used in securing more nurses. Until two years ago the ward had only one endowed bed. Now it has eight, but those in charge wish to have the entire twenty-four made free.

—Baron and Baroness de Fontenilliat will give an informal musical to-morrow at their apartments, 169 West Eighty-first Street.

—A number of women met at the Ladies' New-York Club Saturday to discuss plans for the benefit of Evelyn College, at Princeton, N. J. The college has never been incorporated, and it was with the hope of forming a Board of Incorporators that the meeting was called by Miss McVickar. By the law of New-Jersey the number must be thirteen or twenty-one persons. The women were all against the use of thirteen names, and nearly all the twenty-one were elected at the meeting. Others present, and who are included in the board, were Mrs. Young and Mrs. Waite of Jersey City, Miss Cushing of Orange, Mrs. Fayette Smith of Morristown, Miss McIlvaine and Miss Alice McIlvaine of Princeton, and Miss Penfield of New-York. There were also present Mrs. Austin Scott, Mrs. Joel Parker, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Alexander McGill, and Mrs. John Griggs.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock of 182 Madison Avenue will go to Europe in May, to be gone three months. Immediately upon their return they will go to Pittsfield, Mass., where they have a large country place, upon what is known as the old Lenox Road.

—The marriage of Miss Azuba Barney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Barney, to Reginald H. Jaffray will take place soon after Easter.

—Invitations have been sent out for the marriage of Miss Louise Eder, the eldest daughter of James M. Eder, to Samuel Jacobs. The ceremony will take place at 8 o'clock on the evening of March 10 at the home of the bride's father, 123 West Eighteth Street. Rabbi F. De Sola Mendes of the Temple Shaarai Tephilla will officiate. There will be a reception immediately after the ceremony.

—Another of Albert Morris Bagby's musicals was given yesterday in the ballroom of the Waldorf, and was attended by nearly 500 men and women of social prominence. These musicals are proving very delightful. The principal attraction yesterday, and one which delighted the large audience, was the concert by a string orchestra of twenty pieces, under the leadership of Victor Herbert, the director of Gilmore's Band. The programme was as follows:

1. Fugue in A minor ..... Bach
2. (a) Serenata ..... Haydn
   (b) Traeumerei ..... Schumann
   (c) Slow Waltz ..... Volkmann
3. (a) I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby ..... Clay
   (b) Entreaty ..... Wilson G. Smith
   Frank Ver Treese Pollock.
4. (a) Serenade Impromptu ..... Gillet
   (b) Anitra's Dance, "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
5. (a) When Fairyland Was Young. A. Somervell
   (b) Souhait } ..... Chaminade
   (c) Partout }
   (d) Ave Maria ..... Gounod-Bach
   Miss Marguerite Hall.
6. (a) Love Scene
   (b) Polonaise, from Suite } ..... Herbert

Orton Bradley was at the piano. Among those present were Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Hearst of Washington, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Samuel Penniman, Mrs. N. L. McCready, Mrs. Charles M. Lea, Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. J. R. De La Mar, Mrs. G. V. C. Hamilton, Mme. de Caumont, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. N. Henry Sabin, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn, Mrs. Oliver Eaton Cromwell, Mrs. John Reynolds Totten, Mrs. Christopher Moller, Mrs. Robert Balantine, Mrs. Willard E. Case, Mrs. Earl Dodge, Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Miss Effie Moller, Miss Ellen King, Miss Dickey, Miss Mary Agnew, Miss Rose Del Pino, Miss E. G. Cunningham, Miss Augusta de Peyster, Miss Cornelia de Peyster, Mrs. George Roberts Blanchard, Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Mrs. James Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Pell, James J. Harrison, J. N. Winslow, Frank Otis, George Stuart Smith, Count Zuboff, Miss Fannie Tailer, Mrs. George Riggs, Alfred De Castro, Jackson Gourand, and Count Haslik.

—The model doll show, in aid of the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital, which is to take place at Sherry's, will not be a doll sale, as has been announced in some newspapers. An extraordinary feature will be dolls dressed as models of special costumes and of prevailing fashions. These dolls will be dressed by the leading designers of New-York, and will present a great variety of subject and treatment. A show similar in particulars, and managed on much the same line as will be the New-York show, has just had extraordinary success, in London, as a most entertaining and fashionable occasion. There will be a private view on March 20, at 3 o'clock, and the show will be continued on March 21 and 23. Arthur Turnure of 154 Fifth Avenue, who is arranging the show, invites recommendations, contributions, and suggestions to enhance the interest and value. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. David Wolfe Bishop, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Miss Cuyler, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Richard H. Derby, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. G. G. Howland, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Frederic R. Jones, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Gustav Kissel, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Jules Raynal, Mrs. J. T. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Seward Webb, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee.

—The members of the Women's Chess Club of New-York will meet as usual this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at their clubroom, 50 West Fifty-fifth Street, to play chess. Major Hanham of the Manhattan Chess Club will be present to play simultaneously with five or more opponents. PATRIARCH.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

THE MISSION MEETING TO-NIGHT.

President Cleveland Will Talk to Presbyterians in Carnegie Hall on Home Missions—The Programme.

The positive assurance that President Cleveland will preside at the mass meeting of Presbyterians, in Carnegie Hall to-night, in the interest of home missions, has served to make a great demand for seats. There have already been 10,000 applications, although the auditorium will seat but one-third that number. The boxes have all been sold. The platform will be occupied by the ministers of the Presbytery and their guests. The parquet and dress circles, with about 1,350 seats, have been reserved for the officers of the Presbyterian Church. About 1,000 seats in the balcony will be open to the public. The doors will be thrown open at 7:15.

The President will leave Washington this morning at 11 o'clock, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving in Jersey City at 4:53 P. M. In his private car will be his secretary, Henry T. Thurber, and Dr. Talmage. They will be met by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of William R. Worrall, Chairman; James Yereance, Warner Van Norden, Col. A. P. Ketchum, H. Edwards Rowland, and Oscar E. Boyd. The Presidential party will return to Washington at 12:15 to-night.

The following gentlemen have been selected to act as honorary ushers and to take up the collection:

Platform and parquet—Edward A. Treat, H. T. Bronson, H. Cole Smith, John Stewart, W. L. Amerman, W. H. Smith, Jr., William E. Stiger, Clark Brooks, N. C. Rogers, P. J. McIndoe, H. E. Geary, Hugh Peters, R. J. Lewis, J. H. Delamater, C. M. Jessup, T. L. McClintock, Alexander Miller, J. E. Ware, John S. Turner, George H. Hyde.

First tier boxes—A. E. Marling, T. B. Penfield, W. D. Barkley, H. E. Rowland.

Second tier boxes—J. C. Cady, Dr. S. F. Hallock, W. E. Magie, S. B. Robinson.

Dress circle—J. P. Eadie, A. B. Orcutt, W. Breede, J. Mochrie.

Balcony—August Eichelberg, Alexander Eadie, J. McIntyre, C. Eadie.

The programme for the evening is as follows:

Organ Voluntary.
Introduction of the presiding officer of the evening, his Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, President of the Board of Home Missions.
Prayer.
The Rev. William C. Roberts, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions.
Reading of Scriptures.
The Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, Moderator of the Presbytery of New-York.
Hymn.
Address.
The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of Missions for Alaska.
Address.
The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.
Hymn.
Offering for Home Missions—The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, Chairman Committee of Home Missions of the Presbytery of New-York.
Address.
Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
Hymn.
Benediction.
The Rev. D. J. McMillan, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions.

With each programme will be a printed slip of paper, on which spaces are left to write in contributions, with the name and the address of the giver. The meeting tonight is intended to launch the movement, which, it is hoped, will spread all over the country. It is proposed to inaugurate a series of meetings throughout the United States.

The Presbyterian Committee on Home Missions is as follows: Charles L. Thompson, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, the Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw, the Rev. Daniel Lorenz, G. R. Lockwood, O. E. Boyd, and H. R. Elliott.

An overflow meeting will be held tonight at the Central Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Wilson Merle Smith, pastor, Fifty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, Booker T. Washington, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who are to speak in Carnegie Hall, will address the overflow meeting. The overflow meeting will be free and open to all.

The Rear Tenement House Evil.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has entered upon a crusade against the overcrowded, dark, and in every way unwholesome rear tenement houses in the metropolis. It finds that 50,000 people in that city alone find all the home life they ever have in the most unfavorable surroundings. In the east side quarter the front tenements are bad enough, swarming with the poor and squalid; but they face the street, and catch glimpses of the sky and of sunlight. From these a damp, dark passage leads to the rear, where there ought to be an open yard, but "where, in fact, the space is occupied by an old, tumbledown building, generally of wood, in advarced stages of decay. The rotting structure, surrounded by reeking filth, shut out from sunlight, and moving breezes, is divided into dingy floors and parts of floors, crowded from cellar to attic with human beings, who have no other home, and some of whom hardly ever see any other surroundings. Sanitary arrangements are unknown, comfort and convenience have no meaning there."

The death rate among children in these tenements is fearful, being placed at 230 in 1,000, on an average, or more than ten times the ordinary death rate in a decently healthy community. These figures of themselves suggest a terrible picture of poverty, wretchedness, and despair. THE TIMES does not attempt to offer a remedy, but is intent upon calling public attention to the evil, hoping that when it is once recognized a remedy will be found.

W. & J. SLOANE

Have just received a large importation

—OF—

Oriental Rugs

Which they will offer for this week at prices lower than similar goods can be purchased at auction sales.

This is a rare opportunity to secure exceptionally fine rugs, free from artificial lustre or colorings, at very low figures, accompanied with our guarantee.

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

AGAINST THE LEXOW BILL

City Club Trustees Fear a New Party Machine Would Result.

ARE IN FAVOR OF THE WRAY MEASURE

Would Have a Commission Prepare a Charter for Greater New-York Prior to the Consolidation.

The Board of Trustees of the City Club met last night, and after a full discussion of the subject of consolidation and Greater New-York, prepared an address to the citizens and voters of this city, expressing for themselves and for the City Club unqualified opposition to the Lexow bill.

The address goes over the history of the recent consolidation movement, at the poles and in the Legislature, and declares that there should be no consolidation except on terms and conditions previously well defined and clearly beneficial to New-York as a municipality. A commission to prepare a charter for Greater New-York is proposed prior to the act of consolidation.

In the absence of James C. Carter, Frederick Kernochan presided over the meeting of the board. Among the Trustees present were Joseph Larocque, Gustav H. Schwab, J. Noble Hayes, Henry C. Tinker, James W. Pryor, and Robert Minturn. The address to the voters drafted by the board is as follows:

At the election of 1894 the voters of the political divisions of the State which it is proposed to consolidate into one great municipal community declared their desire that the consolidation should take place. The result of that election was but the expression of the views of a majority of the voters in the communities affected. The further development of the matter was left to the Legislature. At the session of 1895 the only proposition relating to the Greater New-York was in the form of a bill declaring the consolidation to be an accomplished fact, but not providing for any change in the methods or the machinery of the various local governments. This bill did not become law.

A bill has been introduced in the present Legislature by Senator Lexow, (Senate bill No. 12,) the chief purpose of which is to declare the political consolidation to be effected. The enactment of this bill into law would open the way for the introduction of bills to provide for the Greater New-York a government, ostensibly temporary, through the instrumentality of State commissions having control of the most important departments of the new municipality. This would be done under the plea that some immediate effect should be given to the legal fact of consolidation pending the preparation of a final form of government for the new city. Such laws would give to those who now assume to control the majority in the Legislature the opportunity to create new patronage for the benefit of local politicians, and to construct a new party machine larger and stronger than any now existing in New-York City or in Kings County, by as much as the Greater New-York will be larger than any of its constituent parts.

We cannot consent to the creation of the very conditions which would enable a boss and a machine to carry out at their leisure plans which even now may be fully matured, although not yet confided to those whose interests are at stake. If we permit these things to be done we shall not be able to deny that machine rule is what we want, that, so far as the people of New-York City are concerned, the Constitutional amendments for which they voted in 1894, separating State and National from municipal elections, are not to be taken seriously, but are merely the expressions of an impracticable theory. Let us prevent the first step; let us insist that consolidation shall not be effected except in such a way as may reasonably be expected to benefit our city and the other communities involved. All the subsidiary questions of municipal reform through legislation are included in this one question, and to this question all citizens who desire to achieve good government and to avert bad must now turn their attention.

In the solution of the problems presented, the State and City of New-York will have an opportunity to make a contribution of inestimable value toward the solution of the gerat municipal problem which confronts the whole country, while doing honor to themselves and securing benefits not to be computed. To miss this opportunity through supineness and lack of foresight would be disgraceful to both the State and the city, and would go far to confirm the belief, entertained by many, that we have not at command enough public spirit to secure, or to retain should it be secured, a rational, well-balanced system of government for the great city now in contemplation.

If we are to have consolidation, it behooves us to see to it that we have it upon terms and under conditions which shall bring benefit and not disaster to the city which we have begun to rescue from the spoiler. We must oppose any law which shall declare that consolidation is a fact, until we know upon what terms we are to have consolidation. That declaration standing alone would be an empty thing, satisfying only the unreasoning desire for mere nominal bigness.

The task of formulating a scheme of government for the Greater New-York is of appalling magnitude. The vast body of conflicting, incoherent laws relating to the government of New-York and that of Brooklyn cannot be ignored; but it must be mastered, and the possible effect upon any part of it by any new body of law must be perceived and reckoned with. The work of those who shall propose any plan which, wisely considered and conceived itself, takes due account of existing laws and conditions, must be continuous and protracted. If it is well done it will have for this city a value not to be estimated. In the meantime, until that work is completed, not another law should be passed affecting the subject of consolidation.

A statute embodying these views may be short and simple. It would provide for a commission of sufficient size to divide the work among a number of men. It would provide for the payment of compensation which, while not excessive or even liberal, would enable the Commissioners to devote themselves to the work. It would make a liberal provision for the expenses of the commission, which would be necessarily heavy. It would give the commission certainly more than a year for the gigantic task. It would provide that some of the Commissioners should be appointed by the Governor, because the matter is of importance to the whole State, and that others should be appointed by the Mayors of the cities affected, because the matter is primarily one of local concern.

It is quite certain that this great and difficult subject of consolidation has not been sufficiently considered by the people of this city. Many of our most thoughtful public men acknowledge that they hardly know what opinion to hold. It is, therefore, much to be desired that more time be given for reflection and for the formation of an intelligent opinion. Such an opportunity the law described would afford. The very large number of citizens who are altogether opposed to the idea of consolidation would have more time to secure consideration of their views. If they are right, they ought to have more time. If they are wrong, a further respite is more likely to result in their becoming converted than in their persuading a majority to their way of thinking. Nothing else would do so much to clarify popular opinion in this matter as the labors of the commission suggested. The progress of its work would be followed by the people with the greatest interest.

If, as some of those opposed to consolidation affirm, the difficulties of making the necessary legal provision for the final consolidation do not admit of satisfactory solution, that fact would become apparent in the course of that work. Before the commission all opinions would have a fair opportunity for full presentation and consideration. The commission would draw upon the wisdom of the whole civilized world in regard to municipal government, and its labors, if wisely conducted, would excite the sympathy and receive the support of those best qualified to aid it.

The act ought not to assume to prejudge any important matter which the commission might properly consider; for it must be supposed that the commission, after its continuous and profound study, would be better able to determine any question relating to the proposed government than can now be determined.

All these points are embodied in the amended form of Senate Bill No. 242, introduced by Senator Wray of Brooklyn. All good citizens are urged to oppose the Lexow Consolidation bill, and to support, in every possible way, the bill introduced by Senator Wray.

The Board of Trustees resolved to call a public meeting of the City Club for next Monday night, to discuss the question of consolidation. Distinguished citizens of both Brooklyn and New-York are to be invited to speak at this meeting. The Trustees further agreed that the City Club would conduct an active campaign against the Lexow bill.

WATERS PIANOS

(Established Fifty Years.)

The new WATERS PIANOS for 1896 are finer in tone and workmanship than ever before. They are marvels of sweetness and beauty in tone and appearance. Prices from $225 to $400, on our new 3-YEAR SYSTEM, giving three years' time without interest. Also 40 good Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Payments only $5 monthly. Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. Send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

A PIANO FACTORY BURNED OUT.

Stultz & Bauer Lose About $100,000 in Eas Thirty-First Street—Tenements Threatened.

The five-story frame factory of Stultz & Bauer, at 338 East Thirty-first Street, was burned out last night. The damage to the building and the stock amounts to about $100,000, which is covered partially by insurance.

The fire proved to be the fiercest the New-York Fire Department has had to fight for a year past, and for nearly an hour it seemed as though it would sweep everything before it. With a westerly wind blowing at nearly seventy miles an hour, and the water supply far from adequate, on account of the small size of the mains, the firemen had their hands full, and at first even Chief Bonner anticipated that the flames would reach the tall tenement houses by which the factory is surrounded on all sides.

The factory stands on the north side of the street, within 100 feet of First Avenue. Directly east of it, and separated from it only by a brick wall, were two four-story tenements crowded with tenants. Similar tenement houses were in its rear, with a space about twenty-five feet wide extending between.

Thomas Brady of 579 First Avenue saw, about 9 o'clock, flames creeping along the passage at the western end of the building which leads to the delivery room. He gave the alarm at once. There was no watchman employed in the building, but James McGuire of 337 East Thirty-seventh Street, Patrick Moloney, and another man, who were standing near the building, broke in the window of the office, thinking a watchman might be there. All were more or less cut about the hands and wrists.

When the firemen arrived the flames had reached the elevator shaft in the centre of the building, and, feeding on the wood, oil, and varnish which were stored in large quantities all over the factory, had spread through every floor.

The flames burst through the skylight in the roof, and, being caught by the strong wind, threatened the tenements. Many of the tenants commenced to remove their goods, and a bucket brigade on the roofs protected the woodwork from sparks.

A second alarm brought Chief Bonner and more engines. A third and fourth alarm followed in quick succession, and nearly a score of engines and a water tower attacked the flames.

The cause of the fire could not be ascertained last night. The factory was closed at 5:30 o'clock P. M., and it was all right when Philip Mahan, the engineer, who visits it at intervals each night, made a tour of the building at 7 o'clock. Mahan thought the fire originated in the basement from the heating apparatus.

AUCTION SALE OF RARE BOOKS.

Some Seventeenth Century Publications.

At the auction sale by Bangs & Co. yesterday, some rare and valuable books were sold. Among the most interesting were the following

E. Herckman's "De Zeevaert Lof," &c., (praise of sea-faring, relating the most memorable navigations,) engraved title, and eighteen fine etchings in the text, one of which is an original by Rembrandt, Amsterdam, 1634, $6.50; "Atlas Minor a I. Hondio plurimis tabulis auctus et illustratus," &c., text in Dutch, engraved title and numerous maps on copper, including the world, Europe, with part of Greenland, America, the arctic regions, New Spain, Virginia, Cuba, South America, &c., Amsterodami, J. Janssonius, 1628, $6.

"Selected Pictures from the Galleries and Private Collections of Great Britain," Virtue & Co., $11; George Bancroft's "History of the United States, from the Discovery of the American Continent," eight volumes, a large paper copy, of which only fifty were printed, Boston, 1861, $23.

"Boswell's Johnson," Murray, 1835, 421 portraits, &c., extra inserted, $34.50; Boynton's "West Point," New-York, 1864, $5.

Burns's "Poems," first London edition, portrait by Bengs, 1787, edition de luxe, $20; "The Poetical Works of Lord Byron," with 127 beautiful engravings, Finden's illustrations, London, John Murray, 1839, eight volumes, $92.

George Catlin's "Illustrations of the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians," with 360 engravings from the author's original paintings, eighth edition, two volumes, London, 1851, $10.50.

The Pennsylvania's Report for 1895.

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued its report for 1895. In it it shows the company's assets to be $278,265,807.74, its liabilities $254,712,337.88, and carries to the credit of its profit and loss account $23,553,469.86. During the year its assets increased $397,837.62 over its increase of liabilities, which includes new stock, $3,350; $4,850,000 in bonds, and large increases in "Current Liabilities," "Sinking Funds," &c.

The statements show that after having provided for all fixed liabilities of the company and extending over $1,000,000 in improving its property, there remained $8,634,469, out of which were declared dividends of 5 per cent., leaving $2,169,458 to be carried to the credit of profit and loss account.

"In view of the fact that the low rates prevailing in both passenger and freight traffic for the past few years continued during 1895," the Directors state, "it would appear that under any reasonable conditions the property will make fair returns to its shareholders."

Gross earnings of all lines east and west of Pittsburg were $132,720,811. There were 160,410,144 tons of freight and 75,052,479 passengers carried

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SUMMER HOMES

are beginning to be the subject of conversation already and how they are to be furnished in an attractive and suitable fashion.

If you need ideas on this subject let us help you. Our studio is provided with the daintiest sketches in summery cool effects, delicate in coloring and design, but with an air of elegance withal. The light woods in furniture are most effective, and our Spring stock is more fetching than any ever displayed before. We are only too pleased to have you look around.

"BUY OF THE MAKER,"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Factory, 154 and 158 West 19th Street.

MACY'S

Sixth Ave. and 14th Street.

All Bargains advertised for Monday

On Sale To-Day.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Municipal Civil Service Board announces the following examinations, to be held at 10 o'clock A. M., on the dates named, to fill existing vacancies in the various city departments: March 11, clerk in the Building Department; March 18, trained nurse in the Department of Correction; March 16, female keepers in city institutions; March 18, visiting physician; March 20, inspectors and attendants for the Night Lodging House for Homeless Men. Applications for any of these examinations should be filed at once with the Secretary of the Civil Service Board, Municipal Court Building. The New-York State Civil Service Commission finds great difficulty in securing suitable candidates for the position of woman physician in the State hospitals. These positions are desirable ones, paying from $1,000 to $1,500 per year, besides giving ample oportunity for practice and study in nervous and mental diseases, with pleasant home and associations. The examination advertised in January failed for lack of applicants. Applications for this examination should be addressed to the Secretary of the State Board, at Albany.

—It has come to the knowledge of the Post Office Department that mail matter other than that of the first class, especially periodical publications of the second class, is frequently so wrapped that it cannot be easily examined, as provided by law, and, as a result, Postmasters at the office of address are obliged to charge due postage thereon at the first-class rate. This creates dissatisfaction and causes the receipt of many complaints, which will be avoided if the senders prepare such matter for mailing so that it may be easily examined.

—E. Johnson, Captain of the Dominion Steamship Company's barge Amity, while hauling in a hawser at Pier 26 North River yesterday, got his foot caught in it and fell into the river. He sank for the last time just as a rope was thrown him. His body was not recovered. Three men saw him drown without jumping in to save him.

—The March banquet of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island will be held at the Hotel Savoy on the evening of March 5. The topic for discussion will be "The Cuban Question," and the speakers of the evening will be Fidel G. Pierra and the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur.

—The Excise Board yesterday revoked the license of Petersen's concert hall, at 284 Eighth Avenue. Police Inspector Brooks and two officers who raided the hall on Jan. 21 testified against it as being a disorderly house.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining Police Commissioner Welles from interfering with the business of Julian Schonborn of 770 Third Avenue. The Commissioner threatened to close the saloon unless the license was displayed. The license had been seized by the Stevenson Brewing Company, in the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage which Schonborn says he never executed.

—Dr. John Griffen, an ex-Health Commissioner of Brooklyn, has begun an action against the City of Brooklyn for $20,000 damages for injuries sustained on Feb. 16, 1894, by being thrown from his sleigh on McDonough Street and Saratoga Avenue. He claims that the accident was due to the bad condition of the streets.

—The Republican Executive Committee will meet to-night to fix the dates for the primaries. If the Willis faction controls, the dates will be: For primaries, March 16; for Assembly Conventions, March 19, and for Congressional Conventions, March 21.

—Postmaster Sullivan has reported that the receipts from the sale of postage stamps, &c., during February amounted to $91,903.24, an increase of $9,230.15 over February, 1895.

—The Studies Committee of the Board of Education will go to Albany to be heard upon the scientific temperance bill proposed as a compromise for the Ainsworth law.

Long Island.

—A large delegation of business men from Flushing and Jamaica will be in Albany to-day to protest against those towns being included in Greater New-York.

—The Highway Commissioners of Islip are considering plans for widening a number of very narrow streets in Islip village.

—The Rev. C. Husque has been installed

Tuesday
March 3-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

SOROSIS ELECTS OFFICERS

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth Again Chosen as President.

A LONG WAIT FOR THE TELLERS

Some of the Members Sang "Old Grimes Is Dead," but the Singing Had No Significance.

Sorosis held her annual election yesterday, and from morning until the shadows of night began to fall she labored with the question as to who among her many dear daughters was most worthy of serving her during the ensuing year. Where all are perfect a selection is difficult.

It was a little past 10 o'clock in the morning when about 100 members of Sorosis assembled with due solemnity in the banquet hall of the Waldorf. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, the President, presided, and Mrs. Annie Fuller, Mrs. A. A. Smith, and Mrs. Jeanette Leeper were appointed tellers.

There were two tickets, and by 1 o'clock the important task of scratching, inserting names, and getting the ballots in due form was completed, and Sorosis drew a long breath and repaired to the dining room, on the floor below, for luncheon.

When the main body of the club settled for luncheon last year, the unfortunate tellers were left to continue the task of counting ballots. In consideration of the fact that this is many hours' work, the strict observance of parliamentary law was relaxed for this occasion, and the rejoicing tellers, each with her ballot box in her hand, descended to the lower regions to recruit herself for the struggle to come. At 2 o'clock the battle began, and it was 6 when a weary band of women filed out of the banquet hall up stairs, tired but triumphant, the contest on the last tie vote—that of Chairman of the Reception Committee—decided five minutes before.

All this work was done behind closed doors. In the meantime, the annual address of the President was read, and received with great applause. It showed Sorosis to be in a flourishing condition, with good omens for the year to come. Nothing of this report is to be made public until it appears in the Sorosis Year Book. This is an honor never given an annual address before. The address is also to be printed in leaflets, that members and friends of Sorosis may have it in convenient and readable form. This was decided upon yesterday.

Occasionally members came and went from the scene of action, always vowed to secrecy, as they went out. It was a long wait for returns of the election, and Sorosis members who had not known each other before became intimately acquainted as they waited hour after hour. Dignified matrons unbent as the time went by, and there were impromptu solos given without accompaniment, and the notes of such familiar choruses as "Old Grimes Is Dead" floated out into the corridors.

The singers solemnly declared later that, although some of the officers elected only secured their offices by a small majority, there was nothing personal or triumphant intended in the reference to "Old Grimes."

The ticket elected as finally announced was as follows:

President (with name on both tickets and elected by acclamation)—Mrs. William Tod Helmuth; First Vice President—Mrs. Sarah Conant Ostrom; Second Vice President—Mrs. E. Louise Demorest; Third Vice President—Mrs. Margaret W. Ravenhill; Chairman Executive Committee—Mrs. Christina J. Higley; Members of the Executive Committee—Mrs. Kerin S. Warner, Mrs. Mary A. Newton, Mrs. Elizabeth Howard Childs, Mrs. Gertrude H. Tenney; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Florence De Graff Shaw; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Emma V. Townsend; Assistant Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Jessie Lozier Payne; Treasurer—Mrs. Sarah E. Youmans; Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. Katharine G. Foote; Auditor—Mrs. Lucy C. Thomas; Musical Director—Mrs. Alice C. Demorest; Chairman Reception Committee—Mrs. Lydia R. Coffin; Chairman on Literature—Mrs. Lee C. Harby; Art—Mrs. Adelyn Wesley-Smith; the Drama—Mrs. Genie H. Rosenfeld; Philanthropy—Mrs. Emily Warren Roebling; Science—Dr. Harriette C. Keatinge; Education—Mrs. Miriam Mason Greeley; House and Home—Mrs. Alice May Scudder; Business Women—Mrs. Ada M. Brown.

The annual breakfast and installation of officers will take place March 15. It is at these annual breakfasts that, with poetry and toasts, Sorosis surrounds herself and all womenkind—particularly of the club kind—with a halo of glorification.

Designated to Special Terms.

ALBANY, March 2.—Gov. Morton has designated ex-Judge Loran L. Lewis, whose term was abridged by the age limit, to hold the regular special and trial term of the Supreme Court, appointed to be held at Mayville, Chautauqua County, in the Eighth Judicial District, the first Monday of May, and ex-Justice George B. Bradley to hold the Special Term of the Supreme Court at Penn Yan, Yates County, on March 16.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York: B. H. Kent, Honneduga; A. J. Terry, Pepacton; Charles Crape, Sand Lake.

BEAUTIFUL ORIENTAL CARPETS.

Exquisite Rugs and Loom Panels Toned Down and Made Moth-Proof by a New Process.

An exhibition quite unique in its way may be seen at the American Art Galleries, on Madison Square South. It consists of rugs—the catalogue calls it "Eastern Loom Panels and Floor Coverings." This does not at first glance seem to contain the elements of novelty, yet a careful inspection will reveal some things quite out of the commonplace.

Mr. S. B. Douchian is an importer of and dealer in Oriental fabrics, and he conducts a business, curiously enough, in the modest City of Hartford. Peculiar this, because one would scarcely expect a man to find, in a city outside of the great metropolis, or, at least, towns of several hundred thousand inhabitants, business enough for an importer direct of rugs and carpets—luxuries of a highly expensive nature. Nevertheless a large trade has been built up, and a business peculiar to itself, for Mr. Douchian's rugs differ from the ordinary weave of the loom of commerce.

These rugs are, in the first place, so treated as to refine and soften all the colors. Thus the process of time is anticipated, and the low, harmonious tones that age produces are given at once. But whereas, as a rule, to obtain this desired result one ordinarily has to accept worn, ragged, and deteriorated pieces, patched, repaired, and reeking of the dust of ages, now the charm is all here in the beginning, cleanliness is absolute, and, something not to be lightly passed over, by a patent treatment all the grease and oil of the wool is extracted, leaving no attractions for that arch enemy of such fabrics, the moth.

All these beautiful carpets Mr. Douchian proposes to sell at auction, he frankly avows, as a means of advertising his wares and himself. Nothing will be protected—the highest bidder will get the rug he seeks, and the sale will take place at the galleries of the American Art Association on the afternoons of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, March 5, 6, and 7, beginning at 2:30 o'clock.

There are over 600 pieces in the handsomely prepared catalogue, and they embrace a great variety of designs, shades, and makes. One of the most important, and of venerable age—it is 281 years old—is an antique Kirman. In the centre of this is a landscape of rude, archaic design, naïve in idea and amusing in quaintness. The bottom and top show figures, animals, flowers, masks, and curious combinations woven in and out, while the borders are more quiet and reposeful, but the color withal is lovely and of great harmony. Another has a ground of shifting blue, with Egyptian figures; still another has a ground of dark ecru, with rose trees in full bloom and birds.

Silk rugs of exquisite design and the finest weave are shown; antiques these, with old-rose sheens, old blues, and ravishing tints. These are for wall hangings or table covers, and there are quite a number of them. Ghiordes in yellow, Shirvans in opal greens and old orange, Daghestans in ivory and old greens, Kazaks, Bokharas, Derrerdjis, and so on through the whole list; none are commonplace, all are attractive. Indian carpets and prayer rugs, great, enormous pieces fit for princely drawing rooms; hall carpets, long and narrow; dainty little pieces of lovely designs, the catalogue goes on with description after description.

The Waldorf Hotel and the Hotel Bellevue, in Philadelphia, with many other caravansaries, are all fitted up with carpets from Mr. Douchian, and society people generally have taken him up. To those who possess the means to gratify intelligent desires combined with good taste this exhibition will appeal; to those who cannot afford the luxury there yet remains the pleasure of contemplation, and no one should miss it.

Will Celebrate March 16.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association was held in the association building, in East Fifteenth Street, yesterday. Mrs. C. E. Beebe presided. About seventy-five members were present. The reports of the different committees were received, and were satisfactory.

The Committee on Entertainment reported that the entertainment to be held at Carnegie Hall on March 16, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the association, promised to be satisfactory. All the boxes and more than half the body of the house have been sold already.

Object to the Snow Dumping.

A number of citizens who live in the lower part of the city will call on the Mayor this afternoon to protest against the dumping of snow into the bay from the Battery sea wall. It is claimed there is so much organic matter mixed with the snow that there is danger to the health of the city.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Assemblyman Finn, Aldermen Brown and Kennefick, George Blair, and Dr. E. P. Turner are among the objectors. Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring will be at the hearing to defend the action of the contractor.

Methodist Ministers Meet.

At the meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday the Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham of Madison, N. J., read a paper on "The Debt We Owe to Our Methodist Fathers." He recounted the zealous works of the Wesleys and other distinguished workers in the early history of Methodism. Several clergymen spoke in approval of the paper, and a vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr. Upham was adopted.

CONSTABLE'S MEN IN BLUE

The Building Superintendent's Uniform Resplendent with Gilt Buttons.

TO BE VIEWED BY THE MAYOR

Official Inspection at Department Headquarters To-day—Employes Are Not Pleased.

Blue and gold were the prevailing colors in the quarters of the Department of Buildings yesterday when the edict of Superintendent Stevenson Constable, compelling the employes of the department to don a distinctive uniform, went into effect. Some of the older clerks and employes, who could see no reason why they should be decked out in such gay attire, looked as blue as the uniforms they wore, and the shining gilt buttons failed to dispel the gloom which had settled like a November fog on their countenances.

Inspectors, clerks, and messengers moved around with unaccustomed glumness, and appeared as if they felt depressed. Citizens who had business at the department were rather startled at the sight. They were not prepared for so much blue and so many gilt buttons, and at first feared that the police had invaded and taken possession of the office.

Superintendent Constable wore a uniform of which he seemed proud. His manly form was attired in a three-button cutaway coat, with three big gilt buttons in front and two in the back, and a waistcoat with six gilt buttons, but in deference to the exigencies of the weather he had donned trousers of dark check goods, which were nearly all covered up, however, by a pair of big rubber fishing boots. On his head rested jauntily a navy cap of blue cloth, with a broad band of gold braid. To the front of the cap was attached a disc of gilt metal, on which was impressed a fac simile of the seal of the department, showing in high relief a representation of the City Hall, surrounded by implements of the masons' and builders' crafts. When he went out of doors he donned a double-breasted sack overcoat of blue cloth, with two rows of big gilt buttons, four in a row.

"This," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "is the uniform which I propose to wear when I am on duty as long as I hold the position of Superintendent of the Department of Buildings. I am not ashamed of it, and I cannot conceive how anybody in the service of the city should object to it."

"What induced you to adopt the plan of putting your employes and yourself in uniform?" asked the reporter.

"When I took charge of this department," replied the Superintendent, "I found an almost incredible amount of rottenness and corruption, particularly among those whose duties call them outside the office. I found that many of the inspectors left their districts during the time when they should have been looking after the buildings under their supervision. They also spent hours in liquor stores, and some even would go to picnics and to the races. I became convinced that something must be done to keep these men attending to their duties, and I conceived the idea of requiring the Building Inspectors to wear a uniform cap and to display their badge of office conspicuously on the lapel of their coats, so that any citizen could tell who they were. This, I believed, would keep them out of liquor stores and attending to their duties. The plan worked admirably, and resulted in an increase of nearly 40 per cent in the number of violations of the law reported. Then I determined that all the employes of the department, excepting the counsel and, of course, the young women employed as stenographers and typewriters, should wear a distinctive uniform."

"Are you going to have a public parade of your force?" asked the reporter.

"Not at all," replied Mr. Constable. "I am going to have the force in this office, attired in the new uniforms, inspected by the Mayor to-morrow morning. I have invited the heads of the departments in the city government to witness the display, and when they see how nice my men look they may accept the idea and put all their employes in uniform."

Every male employe of the department, with the exception of the counsel, appeared in his new uniform yesterday. The Deputy Superintendents, Chief Clerk, and heads of divisions wear the same uniform as the Superintendent, with the exception of the gold braid on the cap, which is replaced by a broad black braid. The uniform worn by the inspectors and clerks consists of a single breasted sack coat of blue cloth with four brass buttons, a blue vest with six brass buttons, plain blue cloth trousers, and a navy cap on which is affixed a gilt metal disc with the coat of arms of the department. The coat of arms also appears on all the buttons. The messengers wear a double-breasted sack coat, with eight brass buttons, in two rows of four each.

A preliminary inspection and review of the uniformed force was held at the headquarters of the department, Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, Saturday afternoon, at which President Roosevelt of the Police Department, and Col. S. V. R. Cruger of the Park Department were present. They seemed so delighted at the appearance of the men in blue and gold that it is probable that the clerks in the Police and Park Departments will be put in uniform.

One of the older clerks in the department, who resented being put in uniform, because, as he said, he could not see the use of it, remarked yesterday that if there existed any necessity for putting the Inspectors, who do most of their work outside of the office, in uniform to keep them out of liquor stores, there certainly was no sense in putting the clerks in uniform.

"We are simply put to an unnecessary expense in providing ourselves with uniforms, to be worn out rubbing against the desks," he said. "I suppose we will have to go through a regular drill now, according to the latest military tactics, and I should not wonder at a competitive drill between our forces and Col. Waring's 'white wings' for prizes. Some of the best men on the force have resigned rather than obey this arbitrary order."

Resplendent in their new uniforms of blue, with bright buttons of brass, and badges that shone like gold, Superintendent Stevenson Constable and two of his deputies marched into the Mayor's office yesterday, lined up before Col. Strong's desk, and gave a regulation military salute.

Mayor Strong looked much amused, and also pleased. Mr. Constable wanted the Mayor to review his newly uniformed force at the headquarters of the department to-day. The Mayor said he would do so at 9 o'clock this morning.

THREE CABLE CARS IN A WRECK.

Grips Failed to Work on the Lexington Avenue Line—Mrs. Mary Mulvihill Hurt Badly.

Cable Car 122 of the Lexington Avenue line started down the steep hill extending from One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Third Street at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when the grip lost its hold, and the car, becoming unmanageable, ran down the hill at great speed.

As the car rushed down the decline, Mrs. Mary Mulvihill, thirty years old, of 150 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, started across the avenue at One Hundred and Third Street. The gripman rang his gong and shouted to the woman, but she was blinded by the driving snow, and evidently did not hear the warning sounds. She reached the track just as the car came along, and was struck by the fender, and hurled a distance of fifteen feet, into a snowdrift.

The car kept on its course, and the gripman, seeing that it would strike Car 236, which stood upon the same track, just below One Hundred and Fourth Street, leaped into the street and ran away. The conductor, James Halley, also leaped from the car, but did not attempt to escape.

Car 122 ran into Car 236 with terrific force, the platform of each being crushed to splinters, the windows broken, and the ends of the roofs crushed.

Car 193 came up the avenue a few minutes later, and started down the hill. The grip of this car also lost the cable, and the car rushed down the hill, the brakes proving of no avail in checking its speed. It soon crashed into the rear of Car 122. This completed the wreck of Car 122, which was crushed between Cars 193 and 236. The conductor and gripman of Car 193 had leaped for their lives when they saw that the collision was unavoidable. Fortunately, there were no passengers in any of the cars.

When Mrs. Mulvihill was picked up by a policeman it was found that her skull was fractured and her nose broken, and that she had sustained numerous contusions. An ambulance was summoned, and the woman was taken to the Harlem Hospital, in an unconscious condition. The surgeons at the hospital say that she may have sustained internal injuries, and that she will in all likelihood die from her injuries.

JANE MAY'S SLANDER SUIT.

The Bridgeport Minister Will Make No Defense to the Action.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 2.—Attorney T. J. Lynch of this city, counsel for Mlle. Jane May, the actress, who sued the Rev. Joseph Pullman of this city for slander, claiming $25,000 damages, received notice this morning from the Clerk of the Superior Court of the filing with him on the part of the defense of a notice of their intention to default. Steps will be taken at once by Attorney Lynch for a hearing, at which the Court will fix the damages at a figure in keeping with the extent of the injury done to the business and reputation of the plaintiff.

This surrender of Dr. Pullman causes much surprise here, as the aggressive clergyman has repeatedly announced that he would fight the suit to the end. Since the action was commenced, however, his health has become impaired, and he was recently granted a leave of absence in order that he might recuperate. He made a tour through the South with his wife, and returned home last evening. Though much improved physically, he is far from being well, and his physicians say the strain of a trial like the slander suit might endanger his life.

For this reason it was decided to default and let the Court fix what damages it will.

A New Coast Steamer to be Built.

CHESTER, Penn., March 2.—It was announced to-day that a contract had been closed for the construction at Roach's shipyard of a steel passenger steamer for the Maine Steamship Company. The vessel will ply between New-York and Portland, Me., and will be of 3,500 tons burden. She will be 315 feet in length and 46 feet beam, and will be elaborately fitted up. The contract price is over $300,000. It is expected that the steamer, which will be completed in January next, will maintain a speed of over 18 miles an hour.

Promotions by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Commodore T. O. Selfridge to be a Rear Admiral; Medical Inspector T. N. Penrose to be a Medical Director.

AN ANALYSIS TO BE MADE

Pumping from the Houston Street Hot Spring Forbidden.

ACTION BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Visitors Secure Some of the Water from the Gutter—Mr. Zimmerman May Erect a Sanitarium.

The Board of Health issued orders yesterday forbidding the use for the present of the water from the so-called hot spring, which is still steaming, bubbling, and boiling from the earth opposite 324 East Houston Street. Samples of water from the spring will be analyzed by officials of the board.

Several thousands of young and old people, attracted by curiosity or by other motives, thronged the adjacent thoroughfare from early morning yesterday, and packed the street for half a block away. Three or four policemen had great difficulty in regulating traffic. The majority of the crowd appeared to have faith in the alleged curative powers of the waters. Several hundreds of men, women, and boys scrambled and struggled around the high fence which hides the excavation from the street. They carried bottles, cans, and other receptacles which had formerly done good service as "growlers." Every nationality seemed to be represented in the crowd, and there was a queer medley of tongues in the clamorous demands for the new "elixir of life."

Pumping operations were begun before 8 o'clock. The water, with the friendly aid of a steam pump, was discharged at the rate of 150 gallons a minute. At the outset the bolder element in the crowd succeeded in filling their receptacles at the nozzle of the pipe, but the police finally intervened, and persuaded Mr. Moses Zimmerman, the sausage manufacturer and the owner of the lot, to point the hose into the gutter. This arrangement, however, had little effect upon the impressionable east siders, for soon they rose equal to the occasion. They jostled and pushed each other as they dipped their vessels in the swift-running stream in the gutter, as it made its way to a sewer opening a block away.

The policemen seemed to catch the contagion, and several near the nozzle filled bottles for themselves and friends.

Soon after noon, E. W. Martin of the Board of Health, sent a representative to the scene, and ordered Mr. Zimmerman to cease pumping until the water had been analyzed. His mandate was at once complied with.

The official descended to the spring, which is now about ten feet below the surface of the ground, and filled two bottles with the water. The temperature of the water was 84 degrees. The official said the result of the tests will be announced to-morrow.

A crowd pushed and shoved about the outside of the inclosure throughout the afternoon. When the backs of the policemen were turned, a few of the more venturesome lads climbed up on the shoulders of their companions and gratified their curiosity by a peep over the fence at the spring, from which a cloud of steam was arising.

The crowd about the place was larger on Sunday than it was yesterday, and then no efforts were made to prevent the people from carrying away the water. Although the pump was kept constantly at work, the level of the spring could not be reduced. This good-natured Sunday crowd, according to Mr. Zimmerman, contained visitors from Philadelphia, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Brooklyn. Strange to say, the water-carriers had to pay no fee for the water.

Mr. Zimmerman is in a cheerful mood these days. "Why shouldn't he be?" ask his neighbors. These latter rate his estate at $400,000, and ask if a capacious sausage factory, with a hot spring thrown in, shouldn't satisfy an ordinary mortal.

"It is a good advertisement, anyway," said Mr. Zimmerman, who was in a confidential mood, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, yesterday. "If the spring is not genuine, it is not my fault, for there is not a steam pipe within a mile of this place. Already I have received inquiries from mineral water people here and in other cities. I am going slow in this business.

"If the tests made by the Board of Health should confirm my theories, I shall have them further verified by other experts. If the tests are satisfactory, I will erect a hotel and sanitarium, as I own the lot, possessing a seventy-five foot frontage. Sausages are not in it."

All this may be true, but Mr. Zimmerman stuck to his sausage business with commendable zeal yesterday. The wheels and chopping machines revolved, and chopped all day, as though nothing out of the ordinary had occurred. True, at times, the more youthful employes on the top floors of his three-story establishment fitfully neglected the acquisition of further knowledge in their art, and peeped through the windows with anxious glances at the vapors below.

A happy mortal in the neighborhood is A. Weis, who conducts a restaurant next door to the sausage factory. He has a theory that the spring flows under his premises, and talks of sinking a well in his cellar.

"I think I am in luck," he said yesterday, "for I have a five years' lease, and business is increasing."

BUSINESS OF A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Twenty Years Since the Firm Started and Now Its Trade Is Heavy.

The twentieth anniversary of the beginning of the business of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, the growth of whose trade is to be compared only with the rapid development of athletics in this country, was marked yesterday. The firm had a modest start in a small store in Chicago. American sport then commanded but a small share of the attention it now receives, but the firm had its development in view, and laid plans accordingly. That expectations were justified appears from the firm's present equipment.

It manufactures 95 per cent. of the goods it sells, and maintains for that purpose five factories, besides taking the product of two factories owned by others. It has spacious stores in this city, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and its goods are standard everywhere. The factories which it owns are, for bicycles, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; for skates, golf, and gymnasium goods, the same place; for baseball supplies, Philadelphia; for bats, tennis goods, Indian clubs, and wooden goods, Chicago, and for skiffs, canoes, and launches, in Ogdensburg, N. Y. It takes the product of George Barnard & Co.'s factories for sportsmen's wear, in Chicago and Brooklyn.

The firm gives employment to 3,500 persons, and, according to A. G. Spalding, sales for a single day often reach a total exceeding the entire business of the firm's first year in Chicago, in 1876. Yearly sales at the stores owned or controlled by the firm aggregate several million dollars.

High Class Fiction

During the next six months THE NEW-YORK TIMES will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

OWEN WISTER, MARY E. WILKINS,
ANTHONY HOPE, A. CONAN DOYLE,
IAN MACLAREN, STANLEY J. WEYMAN,
BRET HARTE, FRANK R. STOCKTON,
J. M. BARRIE, BEATRICE HARRADEN,
AMELIA E. BARR, GRANT ALLEN,
JULIAN HAWTHORNE, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,
AND MANY OTHERS.

BEGINNING WITH "FLORE,"
by the young English story-writer,
STANLEY J. WEYMAN,
THE TIMES will follow during the month with tales written by
SIR WALTER BESANT AND WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK, W. W. JACOBS, CHARLES KELSEY GAINES, HOWARD FIELDING, GEORGE GISSING, and GILBERT PARKER.

WHERE DID THEY GET IT

Three Brooklyn Policemen Became Intoxicated Sunday.

YET ALL SALOONS WERE CLOSED (?)

Two Others Had High Pulse and Temperature, and Refused to Perform Patrol Duty.

Mayor Wurster, only a week ago, said that he did not think it was right to compel policemen to stay out of saloons six days in the week, and then direct them to enter saloons on the seventh day to get evidence of excise violations. He did not want to tempt them, he said.

Two policemen and a doorman, however, got intoxicated Sunday without being compelled to enter saloons, and two other patrolmen are on the sick list, the Police Surgeon not being able to diagnose their peculiar diseases.

Patrolman Anthony Monaghan of the Grand Avenue Station had a day off Sunday, and in trying to arrest two men for being in the same condition that he was, he suffered considerable damage to his face at their hands, and then Capt. Leavey suspended him from duty on the charge of being intoxicated.

Patrolman James Mullaly of the Flatland Station was also suspended on the same charge. He did not have his face injured, but while trying to elude Roundsman Reipschneider he fell into Jamaica Bay.

Mullaly, who had been in the Canarsie district only three weeks, having been sent there from the Adams Street Precinct, by way of an excuse for having fallen into the bay said the night was so dark that he could not see the water.

"If you hadn't seen so much fire water," Sergt. Knipe said, "you would have been able to see Jamaica Bay."

The Roundsman, after considerable trouble, fished Mullaly out of the bay. He was sober when he got ashore.

Doorman Brown of the Hamburg Avenue Station also indulged in liquor on a day when, Mayor Wurster says, all the saloons are tightly closed. He was also suspended.

Patrolmen Patrick Hoey and James F. Whalan of the Atlantic Avenue precinct are suffering from a peculiar malady, which the police surgeons have been unable to diagnose. They were turned out on duty at 6 o'clock Saturday night by Sergt. Edward Gaus.

Hoey entered the station house an hour later and started for the sitting room. Sergt. Gaus asked him where he was going.

"It's all right, Sergeant," he replied; "raining like anything outside. Pretty tough on post these nights," and then he started for the sitting room.

The Sergeant ran after and caught him, and when asked what he meant, the patrolman said: "I'm tired of working. It's now 8 o'clock, and I guess I will go home and lie down a while."

"It's only 7:15 o'clock," said Sergeant Gaus, "and your time is not up until midnight."

"That's good," said the policeman. "You are trying to make a fool of me. I went on at midnight and am off at 6 A. M. I am now going home."

"But it's not morning," said the Sergeant. "See, the gas is burning."

"Well, what's that got to do with the matter. I've often seen the gas burning. Why, it's as bright as a dollar outside."

Dr. Sullivan was sent for and found Hoey's pulse at 120, and his temperature at 100. The surgeon said there was no indication that he had been drinking. The policeman's wife was notified, and she said her husband had not drunk a drop since last July. He was then put to bed and watched by two officers.

Sergeant Gaus was thinking about Hoey at 11:30 o'clock, when two policemen, having policeman James F. Whalen in custody, entered the station house.

Sergeant Dulpher said that while at the Ralph Avenue car stables Whalen approached him and said: "I hear they have Hoey under lock and key in the station house."

"I suppose they have," said Sergeant Dulpher.

"I'll just go in and bail Hoey out," said Whalen. "He's a friend of mine, and I don't want to see him locked up."

"You go and patrol your post," the Sergeant replied. "If you don't you will get in trouble."

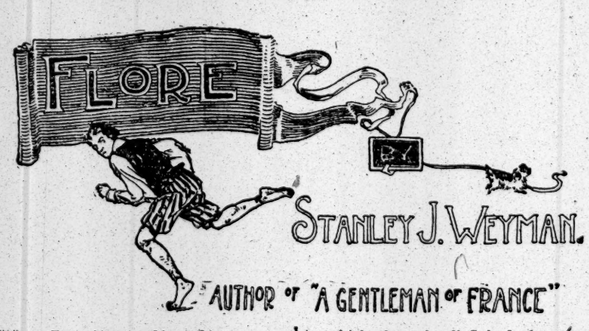
Whalen walked down the street, and on reaching the corner sounded the alarm for assistance. Several policeman responded, as did also Sergt. Dulpher.

"I want witnesses," shouted Whalen. "I'll be blowed if I am going to patrol any post when my friend Hoey is locked up. I'm not built of that stuff."

The Sergeant told him to patrol his post, but Whalen lifted his club, and was about to strike the Sergeant, when two policeman caught him, and at the Sergeant's order he was taken to the station house.

Again the surgeons were called. They said, so far as they could discover, the man had not been drinking. Whalen's pulse was 120 and his temperature 100. He was also put to bed.

Commissioner Welles has ordered the Board of Police Surgeons to examine the men and make a written report upon their cases.



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SYNOPSIS.

Prosper is third secretary to the Bishop of Beaulais, who at the death of Louis XIII. becomes the rival of Cardinal Mazarin for the Premiership of France and for the favor of Anne of Austria, the Queen Regent. By an error in copying Prosper leads the Bishop to make an absurd error in stating the population of Paris to the Council. Prosper is dismissed with a beating. He is reviled by the Bishop's steward, whom he attacks in his rage, and is pursued through the streets of Paris. As he is escaping he overtakes another fugitive, who looks around in fear and throws a bundle into Prosper's arms.

PART II.

It was done in a moment. Instinctively I caught the burden and held it, but the impetus with which he had thrown it sent me reeling to the right, and the lane being narrow I fell against the wall before I could steady myself. As luck would have it, however, that which should have destroyed me was my salvation. I happened to hit the wall where a doorway broke it, the door, lightly latched, flew open under the impact, and I fell inward. I alighted in darkness on my hands and knees, heard a stifled yelp as of a dog, and in a second, though I could see nothing, was up and had the door closed behind me.

Then, and not till then, I listened, panting and breathless, and heard the hunt go raving through the lane, and the noise die in the distance, until only the beating of my heart broke the close silence of the room in which I stood. When this had lasted a minute or two I began to peer about and wonder where I was, and, remembering the dog, moved stealthily to find the latch and escape. As I did so the bundle, to which through all I had clung, moved in my arms.

I almost dropped it, and then held it from me with a swift movement of repulsion. It stirred again; it was warm. In an instant the truth flashed on me. It was a child!

Hot as I had been before, the sweat rose on me at the thought. For I saw again the man's face of livid terror and guessed that he had stolen the child, and I feared the worst. He had taken the rabble hooting at my heels for the avengers of blood, and had been only too thankful to rid himself of the damning fact and escape!

And now I had it, and had as much, or more, to fear. For an instant the impulse to lay the parcel down and glide out, and so be clear of it, was strong upon me. And that I think is what the ordinary man, however brave, would have done. But, for one thing, I was desperate. I knew not, when outside, whither to go or where to save myself; and for another, my clerk's wits were already busy showing me how, with luck, I might use the occasion and avoid the risk, might discover the parents and, without suffering for the theft, restore the child. Beyond that I saw a vista of pardon, employment, and reward.

Suddenly, the dog whined again, close to me, and that decided me. I had found the latch already, and now I warily drew the door open, and in a moment was in the lane, looking up and down. I saw nothing to alarm me; darkness had completely fallen; no one was moving; the neighborhood seemed to be of the quietest. I made up my mind to take the bold course—to return at all hazards to St. Antoine, seek my father-in-law at the gate of the Palais Royal—where he had the night turn—and throw the child and myself on his protection.

Without doubt it was the wisest course I could choose; and as in those days the streets of Paris, even in the district of the Louvre and Palais Royal, were ill lighted, and a network of lanes and dark courts encroached on the most fashionable parts and favored secret access to them, I foresaw no great difficulty, short of the moment when I might stand out in the lighted lodge and exhibit my rags. But my evil star was still above the horizon. I had scarcely reached the end of the lane, and was still hesitating there, uncertain which way to turn for the shortest course, when a babel of voices broke on my ear, lights swept round a distant corner, and I found myself threatened with a new danger. I did not wait to consider whether this band, with their torches and weapons, had aught to do with me—my nerves were shaken, the streets of Paris were full of terrors, every corner had a gallows for me—but I turned and, fleeing back the way I had come, made a hurried effort to find the house which had sheltered me. Failing in one or two trials, and seeing that the lights were really coming that way, and that in a moment I must be discovered, I sprang across the lane and dived into the alley by which the child stealer had vanished.

I had not taken ten steps before something, unseen in the darkness, tripped me up, and I fell sprawling in the mud. In the fall by burden rolled from my arms, and was instantly snatched up by a dark figure, which, rising as by magic beside me, was gone into the gloom almost as quickly. I got up limping and flung a curse after both; but the lights already shone on the mouth of the alley, and I had no time to lose if I would not be detected. I set off running down the passage, turned to the left at the end and along a lane, thence into another lane and a wider road; nor did I stop until I had left all signs and sounds of pursuit behind me.

The place in which I came to a stand at last was a piece of waste land, apparently in the suburbs of the city. High up on the left I could discern a light or two piercing the gloom of the sky, and knew they shone from the windmills of Montmartre. In every other direction lay darkness; dissolation swept by the night wind; silence broken only by the dismal howling of far-off watch dogs. I might have been ten miles from Paris.

For very misery I sobbed aloud. I no longer knew where I was; nor, had I known, had I the strength to return. Excitement had carried me far, but at last I felt the weakness of utter exhaustion, and, sick and aching, craved only a hole in which to lie down and die. Fortunately, at this moment I met the wind and caught the scent of new-mown hay; and, stumbling forward a few steps, made out a low building looming through the night. I staggered to it and discovered that it was a shed, and, entering with my hands extended, felt the hay under my feet. With a sob of thankfulness I sank down upon it, but, instead of the soft couch I expected, fell on the angular body of a man, who with a savage curse flung me off.

This at another time would have scared me to death; but I was so far gone in wretchedness that I felt no fear and little surprise. I rolled away without a word, and, curling myself up at a distance of a few feet from my fellow-lodger, fell in a minute fast asleep.

When I awoke daylight, though the sun was not up, was beginning to creep into the shed. I turned. Every bone I had ached.

Uttering an Oath of Rage, Rose Up.

I remembered yesterday's doings and groaned. Presently the hay beside me rustled, and over the shoulder of the mass against which I lay I made out the face of a man peering at me. I felt a thrill of fear, and started back, spellbound; I had not yet broken with every habit of suspicion, nor could in a moment recollect that I had nothing but rags to lose. In silence which neither again broke by so much as a moment we waited, gazing; while the light in the mean hovel grew and grew, and minute by minute brought out more closely the other's features.

At length I knew him, and almost at the same moment he recognized me, and, uttering an oath of rage, rose up as if to spring at my throat. But either because I did not recoil—being too deep set in the hay to move—or for some other reason, he only shook his clawlike fingers at me and held off. "Where is it, you dog?" he cried, finding his voice with an effort. "Speak, or I will have your throat slit. Speak, do you hear? What have you done with it?"

He was the man who had passed the child to me! I watched him heedfully, and, after a moment's hesitation, I told him that it had been taken from me, and when and where.

"And you don't know the man who took it," he screamed.

"Not from Adam. It was dark," I said.

In his disappointment and rage at receiving this answer, I thought that he would fairly fall upon me; but he only choked and swore, and then stood scowling, the picture of despair; until, some new thought pricking him, he threw up his arms again and cried out afresh: "Oh, mon Dieu, what a fool I was!" "What a craven I was! I had a fortune in my hands, in my hands, fool, and I threw it away!"

I thought bitterly of my own case—I was not much afraid of him now; I began to think that I understood him. "So had I, yesterday morning," I said. "You are in no worse case than others."

"Yesterday morning," he exclaimed. "No, last night. Then, if you like, you had. But yesterday morning. Fortune and you, scarecrow! Go hang yourself!"

He looked gloomily at me for a moment with his arms crossed on his chest and his face darkly set. Then, "Who are you?" he asked curtly.

I told him. When he learned that the rabble that had alarmed him had in fact been pursuing me, so that his fright had been groundless, he broke into fresh execrations, and those so violently that I began to feel a sort of contempt for him, and even plucked up spirit to say that he seemed to be in as evil a case as I was.

He looked at me askance. "Aye, as it turns out," he said, grimly. "But see the difference, idiot. You are a poor fool, beaten from pillar to post; I played for a great stake; I have lost! I have lost!" he continued, his voice rising almost to a yell, "and we are both in the gutter. But if I had won—if I had won, man—"

He did not finish the sentence, but flung himself down on his face in the hay and bit and tore it in his passion. A moment I viewed him with contempt, and thought him a poor creature for a villain. Then the skirt of his coat, curling over as he groveled and writhed, disclosing something that turned my thoughts in another channel. Crushed under his leather girdle was a little

"Stay!" He Cried, Panting.

cape, or a garment of that kind, of velvet, so lustrous that it shone where I saw it, as the eyes shine in a toad. Nor it only; before he rolled over and hid it, I spied embroidered on one corner of the velvet a stiff gold crown.

I barely repressed a cry. Cold, damp, aching, I felt the heat run through me like wine. A crown! A little purple cape! Then last night—last night. I had carried the King! the King of France in my arms.

I no longer found it hard to understand the man's terror of yesterday, or his grief and despair this morning. He had indeed played for a great stake, and risked torture and the wheel, and lost! and lost!

I looked at him with new eyes and a sort of wonder, and had scarcely time to compose my face, when, the paroxysm of his fury past, he rose and, looking at me askance, to see how I took his grovelings, asked me sullenly whither I was going.

"To monseigneur's," I said cunningly. Had I answered "To the Palais Royal," he would have suspected me.

"To be beaten again?" he sneered.

I said nothing to that, but asked him wither he was going.

"God knows!" he said.

When I went out, however, he accompanied me; and we slunk silently, like the pair of night birds we were, through lanes and alleys until we were fairly in town again. By that time the sun was up and the market people were beginning to enter the city. Here and there I found curious eyes on me; and thinking of the company I was in, I trembled, and wondered that the alarm was not abroad and the bells proclaiming us from every tower. I was more than content, therefore, when my companion halted before a small mean door in a blind wall, over against another small, mean door in a like wall.

"Do you stay here?" I said.

He swore churlishly. "What is that to you?" he said, looking up and down. "Go your way, idiot."

I was glad to affect a like ill humor, shrugged my shoulders, and lounged on without looking back. But my brain was on fire. The King, the four-year-old King! What was I to do? To whom to go with my knowledge? And then—even then, while I paused hesitating, I heard steps running behind me, and turned to find him at my elbow, his face pale but his eyes burning, and his whole demeanor changed.

"Stay!" he cried, panting, and seizing me by the breast of my shirt. "The man who tripped you up, fellow—you did not see him?"

"It was dark," I answered, curtly. "I told you I

BALTIMORE AND OHIO TALK

Some Interesting Facts Are Gradually Coming to Light.

SOME WESTERN UNION STOCK SOLD

The Mayer Administration Accused of Concealing Some Things and Perverting Others.

An interesting fact concerning Baltimore and Ohio affairs, which was unearthed by the recent expert examination of the company's books, was made public yesterday. President Mayer, some years ago, sold $1,000,000 of the company's holdings of Western Union Telegraph stock, and no report of the transaction was made to the stockholders. The Baltimore and Ohio Company, therefore, now holds but $4,000,000 of Western Union stock.

Commenting on certain dispatches from Baltimore designed to convey the impression that J. Pierpont Morgan demanded full control of the Baltimore and Ohio property as the only condition on which he would furnish the required financial aid, a New-York capitalist, who has all along been thoroughly informed as to the situation, said: "Mr. Morgan demanded nothing more than good and sufficient collateral for the advances asked. The trouble with the Baltimore and Ohio Company was that it did not have the collateral that it had been represented to possess. It is an undeniable fact that the Mayer administration let statements go out which were far from representing the actual facts."

The following statement was issued in Wall Street yesterday afternoon by authority: "The floating debt of the Baltimore and Ohio proper is between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. The obligations of subsidiary lines for which it is responsible are $12,000,000 or $14,000,000, according to which way they are looked at. The whole debt is secured by collateral. The debt could be paid off and the road and equipment put in proper order, and the company provided with working capital for $20,000,000. With adequate equipment the gross earnings of the road could be increased $3,000,000 a year.

"The interest which fell due to-day will be paid out of earnings in a short time. The interest due April 1 will be paid as soon after that date as a sufficient amount of earnings have collected. It is not unlikely that receivers' certificates will be issued to purchase new equipment. It cannot be said at present whether there will be a foreclosure. If there is a foreclosure an assessment on the stock will be made—an issue of income bonds may be resorted to. The scheme for an issue of collateral trust notes is not dead. It may figure to some extent in a financial readjustment."

Stephen Little, the expert accountant who examined the books and accounts of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, was in New-York yesterday, but he was not at liberty to speak of his work in that direction. His report will be submitted to the syndicate that employed him.

At the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, 2 Wall Street, official announcement was made yesterday that the receivership does not affect the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Road, which is said to have ample means to meet all requirements. The interest on its securities, it is asserted, will be paid at maturity. Its gross earnings thus far this year are reported to be about $50,000 in excess of a year ago.

The Pittsburg and Western Road, which was acquired by the Baltimore and Ohio in 1891, has been placed in the hands of a receiver by the Pittsburg courts. Thomas M. King, Second Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, was named as receiver. All of the other subsidiary lines in the Baltimore and Ohio system, except the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, will, in due course, pass under receiverships.

The present difficulties of the Baltimore and Ohio Company may result in its losing control of the valuable railroad franchises and terminal privileges on Staten Island. Erastus Wiman, who was largely instrumental in attracting the Baltimore and Ohio to Staten Island, discussed the situation as follows: "The Baltimore and Ohio Company has never spent a cent on Staten Island, and yet it possesses here space for terminals of greater possibilities than that owned by any other railroad. The local traffic of the Staten Island Rapid Transit lines has yielded enough income to pay the fixed charges on the entire amount invested, and the only thing that the Baltimore and Ohio was required to do was to furnish a guarantee, which now has reached a point of worthlessness.

"So far as Staten Island is concerned, I am of the opinion that in the wise dispensation of Providence there is nothing that has happened in a long time so hopeful as the crisis reached in Baltimore and Ohio affairs. The uncertainty and poverty that have pervaded the policy of that company in relation to its New-York terminals will now end. While I was instrumental in bringing the Baltimore and Ohio to Staten Island, I nevertheless feel that it was a great mistake, the result of which has been shown not only in the slow development of the island itself, but to my own personal detriment. The want of enterprise, the continual embarrassments, and the narrow policy that has characterized the Baltimore and Ohio management have practically paralyzed the whole community. If in the readjustment, this west side of the harbor can be disassociated from partnership with a single trunk line, and the rapid-transit system become a junction line for all roads on equal terms, under a broad policy, no event in the category of events will be so beneficial and healthy."

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, for this district, appointed John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company yesterday.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The first effect of the Baltimore and Ohio receivership will be to enable the company to withhold payment of its pressing obligations, and to inaugurate the policy which President Cowen was about to start—the general overhauling of the rolling stock. This will be done in a thorough manner, and will extend to every locomotive and car that is not at the maximum standard of efficiency. It is generally understood that the run-down condition of the road's equipment has greatly impaired its earning capacity. The current receipts of the company will be used for this purpose.

Supplementary proceedings will be filed to-day, asking for a receivership in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the District of Columbia. An order has been issued by Vice President King to all the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Company continuing them in their positions under the receivers.

To-day there are due interest and rental obligations from the Baltimore and Ohio Company amounting to $390,250. It was this obligation more than any other condition that forced the company into the receivers' hands. President Cowen spent most of last week in New-York trying to negotiate a loan with J. P. Morgan & Co. for the pressing needs of the company. Morgan & Co. were willing to extend the aid, but demanded concessions which the Baltimore interests were not willing to grant. The New-York firm made it a condition of the loan that it was to have either absolute control of the Baltimore and Ohio property, such control to be secured to it through a pooling of a majority of the stock into a voting trust, to be placed in the firm's hands for a term of years, or it was to direct the policy of the company through the Board of Directors. To this end it demanded the retirement of certain members of the board, their places to be taken by Directors suggested by the firm, and no Director unsatisfactory to the firm to be admitted.

This was the status of affairs when Mr. Cowen returned from New-York last Friday, and it was laid before some of the largest holders of the Baltimore and Ohio stock. These stockholders, it is said, took the position that, as between a control of the property by Morgan & Co. and a receivership, which might ultimately wind up in a retention of the road's control in local hands, the Baltimore interests preferred a receivership. Further communication with Morgan & Co. was suggested, and on Saturday a message was sent to the firm, asking if it could modify its demands in giving assistance to the road. The firm refused to recede from its former position, and, with no other recourse left in which to raise funds for current and pressing needs, the company was forced to the wall.

Morrison's Union Pacific Plan.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads gave a hearing to-day to L. J. Morrison of New-York, the attorney for holders of about $5,000,000 of Union Pacific first mortgage bonds. The plan he outlines proposes to provide funds for the satisfaction of the first and second mortgages by issues of bonds based on the present rates of earnings of the roads, for which the junior interest would be compelled to subscribe. Three Commissioners would be appointed by the President, who would obtain decrees of foreclosure on the Central and Union Pacific, and purchase the roads in trust for a company or companies, to consist of the present creditors and stockholders, who subscribe to the plan and issue new mortgage bonds bearing a lower rate of interest than the present prior liens, and based on the earnings of the companies, the new issues to include the amounts of the first mortgage bonds and the sum secured by the Government liens.

Mr. Morrison thought he could guarantee that responsible parties would agree to carry out this plan, which would require $167,000,000 of bonds.

Suit Over Texas Land Grants.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—In March, 1871, by act of Congress, a large grant of land was made to the New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad, now the Texas and Pacific Railroad. In 1887, Congress passed an act providing that all lands occupied by actual settlers at the date of definite location of said road and still remaining in their possession, or in possession of their heirs and assigns, shall be held and deemed excepted from said grant, and shall be subject to entry under the public land laws. The railroad company accepted this condition. In order to enforce this provision and determine the rightful title to a large number of claims in fourteen parishes of this State, the United States has begun suit in the United States court. If the Texas and Pacific win the case a number of settlers may be ousted from their homes.

Lake Shore Men Promoted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—Promotions that became effective yesterday have been accorded to three prominent officers of the Lake Shore Railroad. For some time there have been repeated rumors that they were to be made, but the first intimation received here of the changes came in this morning's mail. They are as follows: William Henry Canniff, from General Superintendent to General Manager; P. S. Blodgett, from Assistant General Superintendent to the position made vacant by the advancement of Mr. Canniff; Capt. George Grammer, from General Freight Agent to General Traffic Manager, in charge of both freight and passenger business.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east bound, last week, aggregated 90,372 tons, as against 57,692 tons the preceding week and 58,768 tons last year. The shipments were distributed as follows: Michigan Central, 8,665 tons; Wabash, 6,540 tons; Lake Shore, 13,132 tons; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 9,216 tons; Pan Handle, 9,754 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 7,201 tons; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 11,030 tons; Nickel Plate, 6,246 tons; Chicago and Erie, 14,358 tons, and Big Four, 4,430 tons.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have authorized Superintendent Barr to announce that by order of the United States Circuit Court all obligations of the relief department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are thoroughly protected, and will be fulfilled to the letter. The relief department will be continued in the same manner as under the company's management, and members will receive benefits with the same regularity as heretofore. The funds belonging to the relief department are perfectly safe, and the appointment of the receivers and their management of the relief department under the supervision and with the approval of the Circuit Court absolutely insures the members of all features of the relief department against loss.

—A suit has been filed in Carson, Nev., by United States Attorney General Harmon and United States District Attorney Jones, on behalf of the United States Government, against the Southern Pacific Company, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Trust Company of New-York, mortgagee of the Southern Pacific Company, and other corporations and individuals, to the number of sixty defendants. The suit involves nearly the entire town of Wadsworth, west of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, in Washoe County, and the railroad property and buildings in Wadsworth, with a total value of $500,000. The sixty individuals made defendants in the case are persons who have leased or purchased lands from the Southern Pacific.

—The Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railway is now being built between Marquette and Ishpeming, Mich. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway will be extended from Champion to Ishpeming, and freight, express, and passenger trains will run over the new line direct to Marquette, making that city the Lake Superior terminus of the St. Paul system.

—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court, in this city, has denied the application of John Fergusoit (who recovered a judgment for $24,000 against the old Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad Company) in an action which he brought to restrain the company from disposing of its stock, common and preferred, until his judgment had been paid.

—The Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway was sold yesterday by the Sheriff at Montreal. The purchaser was J. M. Greenshields, Q. C., acting on behalf of the bondholders. It is rumored the road will be purchased by the Boston and Maine. It is controlled at present by the Central Vermont Railroad.

—Judgment by default was taken at Lisbon, Ohio, yesterday for $133.52, in the suit brought by W. S. Gurnee, Jr., & Co. of New-York against the Pittsburg, Marion and Chicago Railroad, which runs from Lisbon to New-Galilee, Penn. An order for the sale of the road was issued.

—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners will meet in this city to-morrow and Thursday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the application of the Empire Traction Company and the Tarrytown Electric Railway Company for authority to build their roads.

—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad's January statement, with the operations of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern included, shows gross receipts increased $218,773; net receipts, after expenses and charges, increased $73,813.

—A resolution, offered by Mr. Allen of Nebraska, was agreed to in the United States Senate yesterday, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information on the earnings of the Pacific railroads from the time of their organization.

—The report of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company of this city for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last shows: Gross earnings from operations, $7,890; operating expenses, $5,094; other income, $137; fixed charges, $3,373; deficiency, $533.

—Vice President Hall of the Consolidated Road of Bridgeport, Conn., announces that work on improvements will be stopped until threatened litigation as to rights is settled.

—Superintendent Charles A. Beach of the Buffalo Division of the Lehigh Valley Road was succeeded on Sunday by Trainmaster Lucas Van Allen, who became Acting Superintendent.

Bonds for the New-Jersey Bridge.

Treasurer Swan of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge, in speaking about persons having an option for the sale of the bridge bonds, said yesterday: "Yes, it has come to the knowledge of this company that persons claimed that they had authority to place the bonds of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge. You can say that we are not ready to offer any bonds for sale. No person has any authority whatever to offer them. We have not finished securing final consent to build the bridge.

"It is true that we have Congressional, State, and City of New-York consent to construct the bridge, and the approaches thereto; but we have yet to secure the approval of the Secretary of War to the location of the bridge, and its approaches, and until that is done, we shall not deal with the question of bond sale, and, as I have said, no one at present has any authority whatever to speak for us relative to the selling of bonds. If there are any such, I would advise banks and investors to fight shy of them. The public will be officially informed by advertisement when we are ready to place our bonds upon the market."

Now Called the River Clyde.

The steamship Horsa, which was seized by the Federal authorities in Philadelphia for attempting to carry arms and supplies to the Cuban revolutionists, arrived in this port yesterday morning, under the British flag, and was rechristened the River Clyde. Capt. Cook, late of the Tyrian, was in command.

The ship was bought by Mr. McIntyre, in conjunction with Capt. Cook, and the intention is to place her on a fruit route to Jamaica or Cuba. Capt. Cook has been engaged in the West Indian fruit trade for years, having had command of many different vessels.

ILLITERATE VOTERS' CASE

Justice Andrews Does Not Find the Election Law Unconstitutional.

NO MANDAMUS FOR ISAAC KLEIN

A Writ Against Officials of the Seventeenth Assembly District Denied by the Court.

A decision was handed down yesterday by Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, denying the application made by Isaac Klein for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Election Inspectors in the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District to see that no election officials or other persons enter the voting booths with illiterate voters to aid them in preparing their ballots.

It is alleged that at the last election there were nineteen illiterate voters in the district, and that two Election Inspectors entered the booths and assisted them in preparing their ballots. A special election will be held to-day in the Seventeenth Assembly District to elect a successor to Patrick J. Kerrigan, deceased.

Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for Klein, who is said to represent the City Club.

In his decision Justice Andrews says that what Klein asks "is not that the Court will compel the Inspectors to do something, but that it will restrain them from doing certain things which the statute expressly requires them to do." He says that it has been repeatedly decided that a single Judge ought not to declare an act of the Legislature unconstitutional unless a case is presented in which there can be no rational doubt, and he does not think that this is such a case. He adds:

"The application of this rule is especially called for in a proceeding like this, where it is sought to have very important provisions of the election law declared unconstitutional, and where, as was stated upon the argument, the Legislature persisted in adopting these provisions, although the objection that they would be unconstitutional was presented to it, and where, if the court should be mistaken and such provisions should be held to be constitutional, the Inspectors of Election, if they should obey the writ, would be liable, under Section 41 of the Penal Code, to three years' imprisonment or to a fine of $1,000, or both.

"I do not think it is by any means clear that the provisions of the election law above referred to are unconstitutional. In the first place, it is doubtful whether the last clause of Section 5 of Article II. of the Constitution, consisting of the words 'Provided that secrecy in voting be preserved,' qualify the preceding word, 'ballot,' or whether they do not apply solely to the preceding phrase, 'or by such other method as may be prescribed by law.'

"In Pearson vs. Supervisors of Brunswick, (21 Southeastern Reporter, 483,) it was said that 'the vote by ballot ex vi termini implies a secret ballot,' and if this statement is correct, there was no occasion for the makers of our Constitution to provide that elections should be by ballot, 'provided that secrecy in voting be preserved'; but there was occasion for providing that when elections were not held by ballot, but 'in such other methods as may be prescribed by law,' secrecy in voting should be preserved.

"In the second place, whether the words, 'provided that secrecy in voting be preserved,' do or do not qualify the preceding word, 'ballot,' and assuming that the voting is to be by 'secret' ballot, it by no means follows that provisions of the election law above referred to are unconstitutional. Section 5 of Article III., of the Constitution must be read in connection with Section 1 of the same article, and, if possible, full effect must be given to both. Under the sections the illiterate man has a right to vote, but under the former he must vote by a 'secret' ballot.

"The Constitution does not so prescribe, and no evidence has been submitted to the court which tends to prove that it is possible to frame a statute under which persons otherwise qualified, but who cannot read or write, or who are physically unable to prepare their ballots, can vote without permitting some other person or persons to know the contents of their ballots; nor has any evidence been submitted which tends to prove that a statute can be framed which would permit the illiterate and physically incapable to vote, and at the same time preserve 'secrecy' in voting more completely than does the act passed by the Legislature."

Justice Andrews cited a Virginia case in which that State had adopted an election law based upon the Australian system, and a most determined effort was made to have it declared invalid. This law authorized certain election officers to appoint special constables, whose duty it was to prepare ballots for the illiterate and those who were physically incapable of preparing their own ballots. The Justice said:

"This provision was assailed on the ground that it authorized an interference with the 'secrecy' of the ballot, and therefore violated the Constitution of Virginia. The lower court of Virginia dismissed the bill and the Supreme Court of Appeals, composed of five Judges, affirmed the decision."

"I sympathize with the learned counsel for the relator," Justice Andrews said in conclusion, "in their efforts to secure honest elections, but in view of my convictions upon the points, my doubts in regard to others, and of this decision in the Virginia case, I cannot grant this application."

TROUBLE OVER A BOND OPTION.

Suit of H. M. McDonald to Enjoin Financial Institutions.

The first of many suits involving bonds of the new issue of $100,000,000 of 4 per cent. Government securities was begun before Justice MacLean, in Part I. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday.

The suit was brought by Henry M. McDonald, a broker, to enjoin the Security Trust Company of Rochester, N. Y.; the Chemical National Bank of New-York, and C. L. Bartels, a broker, of Rochester, from disposing of $100,000 worth of the new issue of bonds. McDonald was represented by Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnston.

When the United States Treasury was authorized to give options, McDonald employed Allen R. Sheffer to procure $100,000 in bonds for him. Sheffer was to get $500 as commission. He received the option in due form, but McDonald looked for him in vain. After a week of almost unceasing search by McDonald, detectives were employed to find Sheffer and the papers which he had received from the Treasury. It was discovered, it is alleged, that Sheffer sold the option to Bartels, who is supposed to have acted for the Security Trust Company. The company paid $2,700 for the option, it is said, and deposited it with the Chemical National Bank. When the 20 per cent. call was made the bank paid $22,000 in gold on the bonds to the Treasurer. The injunction suit followed.

Sheffer, who is said to live somewhere in Jersey City, does not figure in the suit.

Mr. Yeamans, representing the Security Trust Company, argued that all the transactions, as they now stand, between Barels, his client, and the Chemical National Bank, were made before the injunction suit was begun, and that nothing was known of the dealings of McDonald and Sheffer. He therefore wanted the matter dismissed.

The plaintiff's attorney displayed a circular letter, sent about by McDonald, warning dealers to have nothing to do with the Sheffer option.

The defendants assert that they knew nothing of this circular. Additional affidavits were required on this point by the plaintiff, and on request Justice MacLean let the hearing of additional evidence go over till to-day.

THE MARCH GRAND JURY.

Sworn in and Charged by Judge Newburger.

The Grand Jury for March was sworn in yesterday by Judge Newburger in Part I. of the General Sessions Court. The members of the jury are:

Vernon C. Brown, broker, of 23 Beaver Street; Lindley M. Hoffmann, Treasurer, 874 Broadway; Henry E. Hawley, importer, 59 Wall Street; Daniel F. Hawkshurst, clerk, 92 Franklin Street; John Stewart, dry goods, 38 West Twenty-third Street; John W. Aitken, dry goods, 878 Broadway; Ezekiel C. McRand, expert, 711 Broadway; David L. St. John, broker, 71 Broadway; John E. Alexander, 26 West Thirty-eighth Street; John L. Fonnele, retired, 49 East Sixty-eighth Street; Frederick H. Walker, builder, 1 West Eighty-first Street; John E. Brooks, clothing, 936 Broadway; Sigmund Kohn, coal, 321 East Sixty-third Street; Jacques H. Herts, antiques, 242 Fifth Avenue; Joseph H. Socke, 97 Cedar Street; Silas Downing, importer, 480 Broadway; Morris Herrmann, real estate, 30 Bond Street; Henry S. Herrmann, real estate, 135 Broadway; Charles T. Henry, banker, 48 Exchange Place; Charles F. Buxton, merchant, Produce Exchange; John D. Greenwald, dry goods, 1,559 Third Avenue; Charles W. French, retired, 42 West Sixtieth Street.

In his charge to the jury Judge Newburger said that it was as important to the interests of the community that unjustifiable complaints be dismissed as that indictments be found where the evidence seemed to warrant a conviction. He said that the time of the courts is to a great extent wasted in trying cases that should never have been brought before them. The Magistrates of the Police Courts frequently held for the action of the Grand Jury cases that should have been disposed of in the lower courts.

TWO WIFE MURDERERS SENTENCED

Pustalka and Herman to Die Some Time in April.

Charles Pustalka, who was convicted last Friday of murder in the first degree for killing his wife, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Keogh, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, to die some time within the week beginning April 20.

Pustalka received his sentence quietly and somewhat indifferently. He had told his counsel that he did not care to live, and was ready to meet death any day.

Louis P. Herman, who was convicted of wife murder a week ago, was also sentenced to die in the week beginning April 20.

Justice Keogh left the bench as soon as he had pornounced the death sentences, and the February term of the court was adjourned. He will resume his duties at once in Westchester County.

Suit Against Paul M. Potter.

A large number of theatrical people gathered in Part II. of the City Court yesterday to hear the proceedings in a suit on trial before Justice McCarthy and a jury, in which William A. McConnell seeks to recover from Paul M. Potter, the play writer, $1,600 for alleged breach of contract.

McConnell alleges that on March 6, 1891, he contracted with Mr. Potter for the writing of plays, of which Potter was to be sole manager. McConnell was to devote all his time for three years at the work and was to get $50 a week and 25 per cent. of the profits.

Potter denied all the allegations, and set up a counter claim, alleging that the plaintiff hired the play known as "The Fakir" from the owners for sixteen weeks, and that McConnell, as one of its authors, agreed to pay a royalty of $50 a week, which he failed to do.

Manager Lederer testified to a talk with McConnell as to a change of ownership of "The Fakir."

The case will be continued to-day.

Mr. O'Hare Makes a Little Speech.

Edward T. Kohange was called yesterday in Part I., General Sessions, before Judge Newburger, to plead to a charge of libel, but he did not appear.

Assistant District Attorney Stephen J. O'Hare asked that bail be forfeited. Kohange's counsel said his client was out of town, and would not be back until May. He asked to have the case postponed.

Mr. O'Hare objected, and then, picking up the court papers, said:

"It is of no consequence, your Honor. It is only a libel of one newspaper man against another. I thought it was a libel on some reputable citizen."

Judge Newburger then postponed the case.

Mr. O'Hare, some of his admirers say, has not yet recovered from the deception practiced on him by Rown, alias Sylvester, a prisoner in the Tombs, who made alleged important revelations concerning the Burden jewelry robbery.

The Excise Board Sustained.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday, sustaining the Board of Excise in refusing to grant a license to the Manhattan Concert Company in Fourteenth Street, opposite Tammany Hall. He said:

It is not necessary for me to consider whether an applicant for a license has or has not a statutory or legal right to a hearing before the Board of Excise. The record shows that there are twelve places in Fourteenth Street in the block between Third and Fourth Avenue where liquor may be bought. The board refused to grant the application of the relator because of the number of existing licensed places. This refusal is warranted by the evidence. At any rate, I cannot hold that the board arbitrarily denied the application, or denied it without good and valid reasons, and I therefore cannot make an order commanding such Board of Excise to grant such application and to issue a license.

The license was asked for the place formerly known as Thiess's.

Delay in the Botto Violin Case.

Another incident in the Botto violin case occurred in Part III. of the General Sessions Court yesterday before Judge Cowing.

Victor S. Flechter, the dealer in musical instruments at 23 Union Square, has been accused of having in his possession an alleged Stradivarius violin, said to have been stolen from the late Prof. Jean Botto.

Arthur C. Palmer, counsel for Mr. Flechter, demanded a speedy trial for his client. He said Assistant District Attorney Osborne had made a positive promise to try the case on March 11, and now wanted to put the case over until April. The delay in bringing the case to trial has almost ruined Flechter's business, he said.

Mr. Osborne said he was not prepared to try the case, having sent to Germany for a witness, and the matter went over without a date being fixed.

Verdict for Warren G. Abbott.

Warren G. Abbott, formerly the President of the Abbott-Katz Brewing Company of Brooklyn, was acquitted yesterday, in Part II. of the General Sessions Court, before Judge McMahon, of a charge of larceny.

He was charged by other members of the brewing company with the larceny of $500 belonging to the concern.

Mr. Abbott says he has lost $200,000 through his partners, and he proposes to bring a civil action against them.

Writ for H. C. Corsa's Reinstatement.

A peremptory writ of mandamus, compelling Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring to reinstate Henry C. Corsa, as District Inspector in the Street Cleaning Department, was handed down by Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Nos. 668, 669, 766, 676, 677, 269, 674, 675, 678, 679, 672, 673—The Tennessee tax cases.—Opinions by Justice Peckham.

No. 129—Jane Lynch vs. John Henry Murphy, executor of Christina Murphy.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 40—The Washington Gas Light Company vs. the District of Columbia.—In error to the Supreme Court of the District.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 415—Charles Davis, receiver, &c., vs. The Elmira Savings Bank.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York.—Judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded with instructions to dismiss the action.

No. 87—Edgar M. Geer vs. the State of Connecticut.—In error to the Supreme Court of Connecticut.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 55—Harvey Spalding et al. vs. George Mason.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Decree affirmed with costs.

No. 113—Theodore Hansen vs. James E. Boyd et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota.—The judgment will be affirmed if the defendants consent to remit $60 of it. Opinion by Justice White.

Nos. 93 and 52—Mattie P. Baltzer et al. vs. the State of North Carolina. In error to the Supreme Court of the State.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

No. 83—Frank W. Smith et al. vs. Gordon McKay, as trustee, &c. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 116—George W. Cochran vs. Isaac L. Blout, trustee, et al. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Decree affirmed with costs.

No. 570—The steamship Delaware &c. vs. Charles H. Winnett et al. On a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decree affirmed.

No. 458—A. T. Schroeder et al. vs. John M. Young. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Decree affirmed with costs and cause remanded.

No. 611—Robert M. Douglass vs. Isaac Wallace et al. In error to the Supreme Court of North Carolina.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 352—Samuel Marks et al. vs. the United States, et al. Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 413—Alvin C. Leighton vs. the United States &c. Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed.

Nos. 528 and 529—John H. Durland vs. the United States. In error to the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 9 (original)—Ex parte—George F. Embien, petitioner.—Petition for writ of mandamus denied.

No. 14—Charles C. Harrison et al., &c., vs. Hermann Fortinge et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—Judgment affirmed with costs and interest.

No. 68—Amanda W. France vs. John W. Connor et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of Wyoming.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 241—Joseph F. Hamilton et al., vs. J. T. Brown et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 471—Thomas Ball vs. Julia F. Halzell, executrix, &c.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Texas.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 608—Charles Smith vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—Judgment reversed and a new trial granted.

No. 783—The United States vs. Jane L. Stanford, executrix, &c.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree affirmed.

No. 81—Harvey Spalding vs. William F. Vilas; and No. 82—Harvey Spalding vs. Don M. Dickinson.—In error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

No. 794—The United States vs. Samuel Zuecker et al.—In error to the District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Judgment reversed.

No. 88—The Board of Flour Inspectors, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Booth F. Glover et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Decree of Dec. 9, 1895, dismissing this cause vacated and set aside, and decree of the Circuit Court reversed, with directions to dismiss the bill.

No. 71—Eugene Beebe et al. vs. the United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Alabama.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 135—The District of Columbia vs. Isaac S. Lyon.—In error to the Supreme Court of the District—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest.

No. 271—The Union Pacific Railway Company vs. Anna Gallaghan, administratrix, &c.—In error to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 342—William M. Fishback et al. vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company; and

No. 342—William M. Fishback et al. vs. The Pacific Express Company.—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with a direction to dismiss the suit for want of jurisdiction.

No. 429—Santiago Ainsa, administrator, &c., et al., vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 642—S. W. Carey et al. vs. The Houston and Texas Central Railway Company et al.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 760—Caleb W. Durham vs. John S. Seymour, Commissioner of Patents.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 918—Adolph Krug vs. The State of Washington.—In error to the Supreme Court of Washington.—Docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 134—John M. Dushane, assignee, &c., vs. Alpheus Beall.—Submitted pursuant to order of Jan. 13, 1896.

No. 551—Chin Yuen Sing vs. James T. Kilbreth, Collector, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Dismissed.

No. 92—Rufus Buck et al. vs. The United States.—Submitted.

No. 731—Jerry Wallace vs. The United States.—Submitted.

No. 462—Count Joseph Telfener vs. George W. Russ.—Argued.

The call for Tuesday, March 3, will be as follows: Nos. 462, 652, 685, (686 and 687,) 8, 801, 778, 809, 857, 13, 694.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

64—A lot of jewelry vs. United States. 98—Lumley vs. Backus Manufacturing Company. 101—Wertheimer vs. United States. 103—Electro-Dynamic Company vs. yacht Electron. 104—Bigler vs. Electro-Dynamic Company. 106—Sanders vs. Munson. 98—Barrow Steamship Company vs. schooner Daylight. 99—Armstrong vs. steamship Circassia. 100—Forster vs. schooner Daylight. 107—Frankel's Sons vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 1 P. M.

Customs Appeals—2215—Einstein, Wolff & Co. vs. United States. 1230—American Trading Company vs. same. 1247—United States vs. Thomas Irwin Sons. 1683—Hussa & Co. vs. United States. 698—Rosenthal vs. same. 1201—Matheson vs. same. 1706—United States vs. Stern Brothers. 1875—Langerman & Petty vs. United States. 2160—Wallace vs. same. 1150—Neuss, Hesslein & Co. vs. same. 1812—United States vs. Cramer, Baudld & Co. 2145—Fuerst Brothers vs. United States. 748—A. & H. Veith vs. same. 1513—Jackson & Co. vs. same. 205—Borgfeldt & Co. vs. same. 2134—Oppenheimer vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

111—Flannery vs. ship Cairnlehill.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Anna Devine Ritter vs. Anna Devine et al., appellants.—Motion for substitution of David Teese and Mirabeau L. Towne as plaintiffs, in place of Anna Devine Ritter, deceased, submitted.

George Bliss, et al., as executors, &c., vs. Charles B. Fosdick et al., appellants.—Motion by J. Hampden Dougherty to put cause on calendar and prefer. Court took papers.

David B. Sickles, receiver, vs. George S. Harold, appellant.—Motion to put on calendar and prefer. Court took papers.

William H. Shaffer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal submitted.

John Courtney, as Sheriff, et al., vs. Eighth Ward Bank of Brooklyn, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal—H. B. Closson for motion, T. G. Berger opposed. Court took papers.

David Thomson, as Trustee, and another, vs. Lorenz Goodwin et al.—Motion put on calendar and prefer submitted.

William Flandrow, appellant, vs. Henry G. Hammond.—Motion for reargument submitted.

Thomas C. Martin, appellant, vs. William J. Johnston and another.—Motion for resettlement submitted.

James J. Belden vs. Stevenson Burke, appellant.—Motion for resettlement of judgment submitted.

People ex rel. Frederick S. Heiser, as executor, &c., appellant, vs. Edward Gilon et al., assessor, &c.—Argued by E. C. Perkins for appellant, D. J. Dean for respondents.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening relative to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.—Argued by Louis Marshall for appellants, D. J. Dean for respondents.

People ex rel. Edison Electric Light Company, appellant, vs. Edward Wemple as Controller.—Argued by E. H. Lewis for appellant, T. E. Hancock, Attorney General, for respondent.

Same vs. Frank Campbell, as Controller.—Argued by E. H. Lewis for appellant, T. E. Hancock, Attorney General, for respondent.

W. E. D. Stokes vs. Edward S. Stokes, appellant.—Argued by E. Cowen for appellant, B. F. Tracy for respondent.

People ex rel. The United Verde Copper Company, appellant, vs. James A. Roberts, as Controller.—Argued by H. G. Atwater for appellant, T. E. Hancock, Attorney General, for respondent.

People ex rel. The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company vs. Michael Coleman et al., Commissioners of Taxes, &c., appellants.—Argued by James M. Ward for appellants, E. Cowen for respondents.

In the matter of the application of Peter Harris for mandamus vs. Commissioners of the Land Office, appellants.—Argued by T. E. Hancock, Attorney General, for appellants; Z. S. Westbrook for respondent.

People ex rel. George Steinson, appellant, vs. Board of Education of the City of New-York.—Submitted.

Herman Fromme and another, appellants, vs. William E. Gray.—Argued by Jacob Fromme for appellants, William B. Hornblower for respondent.

Calendar for Tuesday—Nos. 1105, 450, 1075, 453, 459, 1108, 418, 402.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—1—People vs. Fox. 3—People ex rel. Strauss vs. Roosevelt. 4—People ex rel. Borst vs. same. 5—People ex rel. Jordan vs. Martin. 7—Second National Bank vs. Curtiss. 8—Pfeiffer vs. Rheinfrank. 10—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 12—Genet vs. President, &c., of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. 13—Mott vs. Mott. 14—Dumois vs. Hill. 15—Finegan vs. The Mayor, &c. 17—Pinckney vs. Darling. 18—Leiter vs. Beecher. 20—Elsner vs. Uhrlel. 22—Hoes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 29—Smyth vs. Marisch. 37—Mezanec vs. Manhattan Investment Company. 44—Lennon vs. Grauer. 46—Sage vs. The Mayor, &c. 53—Manning vs. Schmitt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Improved and Prices Generally Lower.

LIGHT CLEARANCES AND LOWER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady, Corn Was Dull, Provisions Steadier, Cotton Lower, Coffee Steady.

The grain markets were higher early in the day and influenced by an advance at the West, but the later reports showed weakness and very little export demand, with a decline at the close. Provisions were more active and closed higher. Cotton was active and unsettled, with a sharp decline. Coffee was dull and a shade firmer.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	81¾@ ..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	29¾@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37¼@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @ $3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70 @ 3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	7 11-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	10.00 @ 10.50
Lard, Western steam	6@ 6½
Beef, family	10.00 @ 12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	5 @ 5½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	13¾@ 13⅜
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¾@ 10¾
Copper, lake	11.00 @ 11.12½
Lead	3.22½@ 3.25

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅝@¾c on a report of a loss of 1,080,000 bushels by fire at Minneapolis, with fair foreign buying and firmer West. fell ⅜@¾c on an increase of 1,112,000 bushels on passage, with increased Liverpool stocks and contract deliveries of 520,000 bushels, closing steady at ⅛@¼c decline and a fairly active trade. Spot was dull and ⅛c lower. Sales, 36,000 bushels, all to shipppers, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 4⅜c over May, free on board, store, and 20,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, on private terms. Quotations at the close: No. 2, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5c over May price, free on board. Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 4,519 bushels; receipts, 925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 3,405 bushels. Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 433,122 bushels, or to 3,264,685 bushels. (119,239 bushels contract red and 1,072,638 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 232,000 bushels afloat.) The visible supply shows a decrease of 921,000 bushels, or to 64,089,000, against 78,761,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were dull and without features, closing steady at partly ¼c decline, with an increase of 160,000 bushels on passage. Spot was scarce and firm at unchanged prices. Sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 white at 39c, elevator. Receipts, 22,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 92,264 bushels. Clearances hence, 13,393 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 34,751 bushels. Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 105,469 bushels, or to 245,891 bushels, (32,584 bushels No. 2 and 20,641 bushels steamer mixed.) The visible supply shows an increase of 1,522,000 bushels, or to 13,038,000 bushels, against 13,676,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were ¼c lower and very dull, with prices influenced by corn and the West. Spot were fairly active and firm at unchanged prices. Sales, 51,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27½c; white at 28¼c, No. 2 white, clipped, 28¼c; No. 3 white, clipped, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 26¼c for 3,000 bushels; No. 3, 25¼c; rejected white, 25c; rejected mixed, 23½c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 27¼c; track mixed, 26¾@27½c for 15,000 bushels; track white, 28@29½c for 34,000 bushels. Receipts, 60,000 bushels; exports, 5,000 bushels. Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 116,000 bushels, or to 1,596,084 bushels, (437,327 bushels No. 2 white and 200,984 bushels No. 2.) The visible supply shows an increase of 83,000 bushels, or to 7,001,000 bushels, against 6,586,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	90,000	75½@76¼	75½
April	10,000	75½@76⅛	75½
May	2,185,000	73 11-16@74 9-16	73⅝
June	20,000	73¾@74	73⅝
July	780,000	73¼@74	73¼
Total	3,085,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	@ ..	37
May	30,000	36⅜@37	36¾
July	10,000	37½@37⅝	37½
Total	40,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	10,000	25⅜@25⅞	25¾
May	10,000	25⅜@25⅞	25¾
No. 2 White—			
March	.....	@ ..	27
Total	20,000		

FLOUR—Market very steady and a better business reported. Sales, 32,000 bbls, including 6 City Mills 10,000 bbls patents, 12,225 bbls clears, 150 bbls extra, and 500 bbls fine at quotations; 2,300 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$3.85, 300 bbls straights at $3.60, 250 sacks Winter clear at $3.10, 300 bbls fine at $2.30, 2,550 bbls straights at $3.90, 750 sacks No. 1 and No. 2 on private terms, 2,250 bbls clear at $3.60@$3.75, and 300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.10. Arrivals, 12,997 bbls and 13,196 sacks; exports, 3,658 bbls and 6,009 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 47,051 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.40@$2.55; No. 2, $2.50@$2.85; No. 1, $2.75@$3.10; clears, $3.25@$3.65; straights, $3.65@$3.80; white wheat straights, $3.75@$4; patents, $3.90@$4.10; city patents, $4.30@$4.55; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@$3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.50; No. 1, $2.50@$2.85; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.65; special brands, $3.50@$4.30.

RYE FLOUR—More active and firm. Sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.70; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, as season is over. Buckwheat quoted at 40c, elevator, and 41c, delivered.

OATMEAL—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$3; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.35; brewers' meal, 87½c; grits, 87½c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 75c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Quiet and easy. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 62½@65c; middlings, 67½@72½c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was hardly a decided market here yesterday. The tone was possibly a trifle steadier in that sellers were not forcing a market, although finding export interest slack. Prime yellow was considered as nominally 25½c, although it was bid and declined in one instance. A lot of 150 bbls good off yellow was sold at 25¼c; this grade was in such small supply here that it would bring close to the price of prime, yet, at the same time, there was no demand for it from Germany over 24¾c, and 24½c represented more nearly its views, while England, although possibly it would have been willing to pay 24½c for small lots, yet, by its cables, indicated its market as weakening, with sales at Hull at the lowest price of the season, while it furnished orders to its buying interest in New-York at 24c, outside of the exceptions referred to, and intimated that it could hardly afford to pay a price to exceed 16s, cost and freight to Liverpool. However, the inside figures do not point to other than the prevailing tone abroad for free buying, since spasmodic orders come thence to exceed them, while there was sufficient outside interest to make clear a 25c bid price for the grade noted. Crude in barrels had 21c bid. The mills were holding firm; for crude in bulk 18c was asked for small lots at near coast points, and 19c in the Mississippi Valley, with 1c less bid from New-York refiners. LINSEED OIL was at firm prices on moderate demand; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at steady prices; pure uncracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady on moderate demands; quoted at 52c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tone was slightly improved, with an advance of 7½@10c for pork and 5 points for lard and bacon, through firmer hogs and a little better demand to cover contracts, together with some interest of the foreigners in July deliveries. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week, 4,934 bbls pork, 6,185,752 lb lard, 7,980,371 lb bacon; same time last year, 10,553 bbls pork, 17,021,341 lb lard, 18,358,348 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 2,887 bbls pork, 4,261,131 lb lard, 10,884,357 lb meats; same time last year, 6,019 bbls pork, 9,543,344 lb lard, 11,206,103 lb meats.

LARD—The West was about 5 points up and firm, more from the moderate receipts of hogs and their firmer prices, although there was a slight improvement in demand from the short interest, and a little interest of the foreigners in July options, with March closing at 5.32½c; May was at 5.42½@5.50c, closing at 5.50c; July at 5.57½@5.62½c, closing at 5.62½c. In New-York there was a slow cash demand, with 5.62½c bid for choice and 5.65c asked, and 5.60c quoted, nominally. Otherwise May option was nominal at 5.75c. City steam was held at 5c, at which 50 tcs were sold. Refined was rather slow, although there were a few small Continent orders quoted nominal at 6c. South American at 6.25c; compound at 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality. Stocks of lard in New-York, 22,360 tcs prime, against 21,135 tcs Feb. 1 and 25,440 tcs this time last year.

PORK—The West was up 7½@10c, and firm, on a better hog market; speculation was light. March closed at $9.65, nominal; May was at $9.72½@$9.85, closing at $9.80; July at $9.90@$10.02½, closing at $9.97½. Here there was a dull and nominal situation. Sales of 100 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was a restricted trading in short ribs, but the tone was firmer, with 5 points advance, with March, at the West, closing at 5.02½c, where May was at 5.12½@5.20c, closing at 5.17½c; July at 5.22½@5.30c, closing at 5.27½c.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow market with rather an unsettled, easy range of prices; sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4¾c; 15 bxs clear bellies at 5¼c, 300 pickled shoulders at 4¼c, and 500 pickled hams at 8¾c. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7⅝c; 16 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 8½c; sweet-pickled hams, 16 lb, 8c.

BEEF—There was a moderate trading at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for 6 to 7 pieces, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and easy in price. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were rather firmer here, with better demands. Bacon at 5¼c, 180 lb at 5¼c, 160 lb at 5⅜c, 140 lb at 5½c, 120 lb at 5½@5⅝c, pigs at 5½@5¾c. Receipts at the West, 55,000 head; same time last year, 27,000 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; fairly active; shade higher; $3.05@$3.97½; left over, 2,500 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $3.80@$4. Kansas City—Receipts, 2,500 head; strong; $3.40@$3.75. Omaha—Receipts, 900 head; opened strong; no higher; $3.65@$3.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,284 head; 15c higher; $3.55@$3.95. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,078 head; easy; lower; $3.50@$4. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,933 head; $3.70@$3.90. Pittsburg—Firm; $4.15@$4.35.

TALLOW—The market here was steady at the basis of the late sales, at 3 13-16c for city, but nothing further done, while country was at 3¾@3¾c. At Chicago there was a weak market, where liberal sales have been made to the soapmakers at 3⅞c for packers, and 3¾@3⅞c for edible grades.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there were increased offers to sell at 4⅜c, and 100,000 lb were taken by the local trade and 50 tons for export at 4¾c. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 6½c for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced by the better cables, but had very little demand, closing dull at unchanged prices to 5 points advance. Havre was irregular and partly ¼f up, and Hamburg steady at ¼ pfennig advance. Spot 10 bbls dull and steady at 13¼@13⅜ for No. 7. Sales, 2,900 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Opening Call, 11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close.—March, 4,500 bags at 12.60c, 250 bags at 12.65c; May, 2,500 bags at 12.10c; September, 500 bags at 11.05c, 500 bags at 11.10c, 250 bags at 11.05c; December, 250 bags at 10.80c; total for day, 8,750 bags. Exchange, 50 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March. Total, 9,250 bags. Closing Prices.—January, 10.70@10.80c; February, 10.60@10.70c; March, 12.60@12.65c; April, 12.30@12.35c; May, 12.05@12.10c; June, 11.75@11.80c; July, 11.55@11.65c; August, 11.15@11.20c; September, 11@11.05c; October, 10.90@11c; November, 10.80@10.90c; December, 10.75@10.80c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York July 1, 1895	231,505
Receipts, (Rio, 90,431; Santos, 70,160; Victoria, 21,764; Bahia, nil; Ceara, nil in Feb.)	1,877,438
Total	2,108,943
Warehouse deliveries (224,919 in Feb.)	1,890,130
Total stock in New-York March 2, 1896	218,813
Baltimore st'k July 1, 1895. 30,429	
Receipts (6,750 in Feb.) 170,740	
	201,169
Deliveries (25,152 in Feb.)	134,830
Baltimore stock March 2, 1896	26,339
N. Orleans st'k July 1, 1895. 51,953	
Receipts (12,154 in Feb.) 125,019	
	176,972
Deliveries (15,547 in Feb.)	150,912
New-Orleans stock March 2, 1896	26,060
Total stock in United States March 2, 1896	271,212
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 29	116,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 29	3,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 29	73,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 12	13,000
	205,000
Total	476,212
Same time 1895	442,192

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean .....13¼@13⅜

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...3.25 above No. 7	No. 5...1.25 above No. 7		
No. 2...2.75 above No. 7	No. 6...75 above No. 7		
No. 3...2.25 above No. 7	No. 8...75 below No. 7		
No. 4...1.75 above No. 7	No. 9...1.25 below No. 7		

MILD COFFEE—Invoice Rates—Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Tovar, 15¾@16¼c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@18½c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18½c; Bogota, 19@21c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19½c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16@17½c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and unsettled, through lower Liverpool advices and the new developments regarding the Spanish question, with free local realizing, and the close steady at 13@15 points decline. Spot was quiet and ⅛c lower. Sales, 300 bales to shippers and 175 bales to spinners, with 2,200 bales delivered on contract. Middling Gulf, 7 15-16c; middling uplands, 7 11-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅝c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
March	7.29@7.30	7.38	7.29	2,700
April	7.36@7.37	7.44	7.36	5,800
May	7.41@ ..	7.50	7.40	115,100
June	7.44@7.45	7.53	7.45	27,300
July	7.48@7.49	7.56	7.48	9,900
August	7.48@7.49	7.57	7.48	42,800
September	7.25@7.26	7.30	7.26	1,600
October	7.18@7.19	7.26	7.17	13,100
November	7.13@7.14	7.22	7.13	12,200
December	7.16@ ..	7.23	7.16	8,700
Total				239,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	330	4252	..	..	..	..
N. Orleans	7739	2766	..	..	..	..
Mobile	658	662	..	..	..	..
Savannah	4029	2018	..	..	..	..
Charleston	533	353	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	292	930	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	1195	1914	..	..	..	..
New-York	1023	..	..	..	..	..
Boston	631	356	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	257	373	..	..	..	..
West Point	..	200	..	..	..	..
Total	16687	13824	..	..	..	..
This day last week	13177	18887	17778	14208	12537	12334
This day last year	20663	21281	28414	15086	16185	14276

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand moderate, and prices steady for fine goods. New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@28c.

RICE—Market firm, and a fair inquiry reported. Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¼c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4½c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales, 7,090 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 4½c. Refined in limited demand at steady prices. Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4½c bid. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 19, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugar on consignment, and to whom is at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-10c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-bbl lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls. Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5⅛c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-16@4 11-16c; softs, 5⅜@4⅝c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The wants of the trade to-day were very moderate, but with continued light receipts and no urgency to sell the recent improvement was fully maintained. Jobbers paid $1.42½ for choice marrow, and peas brought $1.25. There was an unwillingness to sell best marks of medium at $1.25. The effort to reach $1.15 on choice red kidney has not been successful as yet, and is not likely to be this week, as export trade will be light. Other varieties unchanged in demand or price. Green peas firm. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.40@$1.42½; do, medium, $1.25; do, pea, $1.25; do, white kidney, $1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10@$1.12½; do, turtle soup, $1.45; do, yellow eye, $1.35; do, lima, California, $1.85@$1.90; do, foreign pea, old, 95c@$1.05; do, foreign, medium, old, 90c@$1; green peas, 82½c; do bags, 90c; do Scotch, 80@82½c.

BUTTER—Liberal receipts, a comparatively moderate trade, and easier prices for top grades of creamery. Creamery, Western, 14@21c; do, extra, 21c; do, June, 12@18½c; State dairy, 9@20c; Western imitation creamery, 11½@16c; do, factory, 8@13c.

CHEESE—A moderate jobbing demand. Fancy steady, but all others freely offered. State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Large receipts, but a liberal proportion are under price limits, and off the market, consequently prices show little change. State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 11@11½c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 11c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 10½@10¾c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 10½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 10@10¼c; refrigerator, per case, $1.75@2.75; duck, 23@30c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Only a moderate supply of apples in to-day and these are moving out promptly at strong prices. Only a light call for the best Catawba grapes; undergrades neglected. Cranberries in moderate demand at steady prices. California oranges quiet but firm. Florida strawberries quiet; weather wintry and unfavorable for their sale; most lots dragging at 25@35c, some lower, and a few fancy reaching 40c. We quote: Apples, Winesap, fancy, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; York Imperial, $3.50@$4.50; Ben Davis, $2.75@$3.50; Baldwin, $2.75@$3.25; Greening, $2.50@$3; fair to good grades, $2@$2.50; grapes, Catawba, per basket, 8@14c; do, per case, $1@$2.25. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $8@$10; do, Jersey, per crate, $1.25@$2.25. Strawberries, Florida, per qt, 20@40c. Oranges, California, per box, $2@$3.75. DRIED —Neither evaporated nor sun-dried apples show further quotable change. Business is still confined chiefly to smallish lots for home use, and on these sales former prices are current. Our inside quotations are all that can be depended on for round lots, but at the moment there is no pressure to sell these. Peaches remain very dull. Blackberries inquired for and firmer, but other small fruits are extremely dull. We quote: Apples, evaporated, choice to extra fancy, 6½@7c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to good, 3½@4¾c; do, sun dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@2¾c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3c; do, Western, 2½@3¼c; do, State, 3@3½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 2c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; unpeeled, 1½@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 8@11½c; blackberries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 4c; apricots, 9@13c; peaches, California peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 3½@6½c; prunes, @7c.

GAME—Quail, grouse, and partridge quiet, but held about steady; all other kinds dull and more quiet and nominally steady. Receipts were moderate and the shipments fair. The cash market was quiet and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 90 cars; corn, 500 cars; oats, 490 cars; hogs, 23,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Mar.	66¼@..	68¾@..	65¼@..	65⅝@..
May	68⅜@68⅝	68¾@..	67¼@..	67⅝@67⅝
July	68⅛@68¼	68⅛@68⅝	67½@..	67⅜@..
Corn No. 2—				
Mar.	29 @29¼	29¼@29¼	29 @..	29 @29⅛
May	30⅜@..	30⅝@..	30⅜@..	30⅝@30⅝
July	31⅛@..	31⅜@..	31⅛@..	31⅜@..
Sept.	32¾@..	32¾@..	32⅝@32¾	32¾@32¾
Oats No. 2—				
May	21¼@..	21⅜@..	21¼@..	21¼@21¼
July	21¼@..	21⅜@..	21¼@..	21¼@..
Sept.	21⅜@..	21⅜@..	21¼@..	21¼@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
May	$9.85	$9.85	$9.72½	$9.80
July	10.02½	10.02½	9.90	9.97½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.47½
July	5.62½	5.62½	5.60	5.62½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
May	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.17½
July	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.27½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and firm. Cash sales: Hard wheat, Spring, patents were quotable at $3.15@$3.40 in wood; hard wheat, bakers', $2.25@$2.40, in sacks; soft wheat, bakers', $2.10@$2.27; Winter wheat, $3.35@$3.50, in wood; other prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 65¼@66¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@66c; No. 2 red, 69¼@71c; No. 2 corn, 29@29¼c; No. 2 oats, 20@20¼c; No. 2 rye, 40c; No. 2 barley, 36@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 80½c; prime timothy seed, $3.60, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $9.70@$9.75; lard, per 100 lb, $5.32½@$5.25; short ribs sides, (loose,) 5.05@$5.10; do, dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.62½@$4.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.12½@$5.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars—Cutloaf, $5.87; granulated, $5.25; standard A, $5.12, per bbl. Linseed Oil—Raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	8,404	5,555
Wheat, bushels	40,483	88,706
Corn, bushels	225,010	143,147
Oats, bushels	434,100	171,686
Rye, bushels	6,650	776
Barley, bushels	32,140	30,793

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 21½c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 14@18c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 9½@10c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 2.—The burning of a big terminal elevator, holding nearly 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, gave the bulls a chance to see big profits in wheat this morning. At the opening the whole local crowd was bullish. May opened at 63c, sold up to 63⅝c during the first hour, and then down, closing weak at 62¼@62⅝c, against 62½c, at which Saturday's last trade was made. Cash wheat—Millers offered at the opening, when May was up to 63⅝c, a difference of ⅝c under, but after dallying some, increased their bids to ½c under and bought freely. The price paid for No. 1 cash, on spot, ranged from 62⅜@62¼c. No. 2 Northern sold at from ½@1c under No. 1 Northern. Receipts, 416 cars; shipments, 102 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 62¼c; No. 1 Northern, 61¼c; No. 2 Northern, 60¼c. Flour steady at $3.15@$3.45 for patents, $1.95@$2.50 for bakers'. Production, 36,000 bbls; shipments, 37,737 bbls. Millstuffs—Market rather easier; a few brokers claim to be able to offer bran in bulk as low as $6.75, but the market is quoted at $7; shorts, 25c lower; middlings, $8@$8.50.

Business only moderate with prices generally unchanged. Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Prices firm, with a fair trade on local account. Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin easy at 13.30c. Copper dull at 11@11¼c. Lead quiet at 3.22½@3.25c. Spelter quiet at 4@4.10c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light and prices steady. Southern regular at 29¼c; machine-made, barrels, 29¾c.

RESIN—Market unchanged, with demand good. Good strained, $1.67½; common strained, $1.62½; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.25; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, March 2.—Resin firm; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 27c; irregular, 26½c. Crude turpentine steady; soft, $1.30; virgin, $1.70. Tar steady at 90c.

CHARLESTON, March 2.—Turpentine market firm at 26½c. Resin firm; B, $1.10; C, $1.15; D, $1.20; E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.50; H, $1.65.

SAVANNAH, March 2.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27c; sales, none. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was without demand, and offered freely at easier rates. Charters included British steamer, 1,272 tons, Sicily to Montreal, £1,600, chartered abroad; British steamer, general cargo, Philadelphia to Hamburg, berthed; British steamer, deals, St. John, N. B., to west coast of England, at or about 40s; British steamer, 387 tons, West Indies time charter, 3, 2 or 3 months, £900 per month; British steamer, coal, Philadelphia to Havana, $1.50; Norwegian bark, deals, St. John, N. B. to west coast of England, 40s; ship, 2,025 tons, general cargo, Hiogo to New-York, $16,000; British bark, (recharter,) 96,000 cases petroleum, Philadelphia to Japan, 16½@17½c; ship, 58,000 cases petroleum, hence to Shanghai, 10c; British bark, wool and hides, Rosario to Boston, $2.25 and 7c, respectively, chartered abroad; schooner, coal, Mobile to Cienfuegos, $1.50, and back from Manzanillo to Sandy Hook for orders, sugar, at or about 11c; schooner, lumber, Mobile to Kingston, Jamaica, $6; schooner, lumber, Fernandina to Boston, private terms; schooner, coal, Newport News to Galveston, $1.65, and back from Mobile to New-York with ties, 18c; schooner, lumber, Pensacola to Boston, private terms; schooner, lumber, New-Orleans to Providence, $5.25 and loaded; schooner, lumber, Brunswick to Rondout, $4.80; schooner, phosphate rock, Charlotte Harbor to New-Orleans, $1.75; schooner, phosphate rock, Ashley River to Philadelphia, $2; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Savannah, 70c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Charleston, 75c; British schooner, coal, Port Johnston to St. John, N. B., 70c, and discharged; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Elizabeth City, $1; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Bath, 90c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Fall River, 75c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, 80c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Pawtucket, 80c, and port charges.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Statistical news did not imbue buyers and holders of wheat with extraordinary courage or confidence to-day, and the intelligence on the growing crop was very promising to the farmer. There was an elevator at Minneapolis containing 600,000 bushels of wheat destroyed by fire, and that occasioned a certain amount of buying, on which the market opened higher and advanced a little immediately afterward, but the usual weekly reports of stocks were disappointing and caused a recession, which carried prices under the final figures of Saturday. Foreigners were reputed to be buyers at New-York early in the day, but their later orders were all to sell. Argentine shipments last week aggregated 1,200,000 bushels, and an estimate of the world's shipments placed the amount at 6,500,000. Receipts in the Northwest were heavy at 509 cars, and Chicago had 102 cars. Local inspections of corn amounted to 200,354 bushels. The visible supply decreased 922,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage increased 1,120,000 bushels. English stocks decreased 420,000 bushels. Atlantic seaboard clearances were 166,843 bushels, all of which represented four reduced to the wheat equivalent. Liverpool cables were quiet and steady. Continental markets were irregular.

WHEAT—May opened from 68 to 68¼c, sold between 68⅜ and 67¾c, closing at 67¼@67⅝c, ¼c under Saturday. Cash wheat was weak and ½c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 429,856 bushels; shipments, 221,042 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 3,405 bushels; shipments, none.

CORN—The only aid to corn was derived from wheat, and that extended over a very short period at the opening. Later prices were soft and inclined to yield to anything unusually heavy in the way of selling, but the pressure was at no time very great. Receipts of 427 cars were much in excess of the estimate. Withdrawals from store were 102,391 bushels. Liverpool cables were quiet and unchanged. The visible supply showed an increase of 1,520,000 bushels for the week, and the amount on ocean passage also gained 160,000 bushels. Export clearances were 280,298 bushels. May corn opened at 30¾c, sold between 30¾ and 30⅝@30⅝c, closing at 30⅝@30¼c, unchanged from Saturday. Cash corn was steady. Receipts at Eastern points, 92,264 bushels; receipts at Western points, 775,076 bushels; shipments, 297,015 bushels.

OATS—There is hardly any change in oats, and no event or happening worthy of record occurred. The fluctuations were governed principally by the action of corn and, but the changes were of little consequence. Receipts were 365 cars and 5,500 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply increased 83,000 bushels. Cash oats were quiet and steady.

RYE—Was steady. Offerings were light and the demand moderate. The visible supply shows a small decrease. No. 2 to go to store, sold at 40c; May sold at 42c, and July was 44½c, nominal.

BARLEY—Was easy. Offerings were large and buyers had no difficulty in securing what they desired. Receipts were 30 cars. Sample barley sold at $10@$10.75 per ton; common to fair barley, 26@30c; good to choice, 31@36c; fancy, about 37@38c.

PROVISIONS—All the strength seen in provisions to-day came from the yards, where hogs were in moderate supply and firmer. Quite a fair trade took place and prices maintained a firm position throughout the session. May pork closed 7½c higher than Saturday; May lard and ribs each 2½@5c higher. Domestic and foreign advices were quiet and steady. Receipts were moderate and the shipments fair. The cash market was quiet and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 90 cars; corn, 500 cars; oats, 490 cars; h

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Marked Strength in the Face of Adverse Conditions.

LONDON BUYING ON ALL CONCESSIONS

Baltimore and Ohio's Confession of Insolvency—Dread of Spanish Complications Not Reflected in Prices.

MONDAY—P. M.

The manner in which the market acted under the Baltimore and Ohio receivership and the Cuban complications was a pleasant surprise to Wall Street. It is true that Baltimore and Ohio stock broke 5¼ points, to 16½, at the opening, but the price rallied quickly to 20, and held well above 18 for the remainder of the day. Its strength was due in great measure to the large short interest which has been created since the troubles of the company became common talk. Furthermore, it is hard to realize that a property of so much importance is not worth about its present price, even in the hands of receivers. But in view of the misleading statements issued up to the very eve of the collapse, it is impossible to judge with any certainty the value of the property until a full statement of its affairs is made public by a competent and disinterested expert, such as Mr. Stephen Little. It was admitted to-day that, notwithstanding all previous denials, the company disposed of $1,000,000 of its holdings of Western Union stock more than a year ago.

The war scare evidently had little influence in London, for prices came from that centre at about the parity of Saturday's closing. Furthermore, the foreigners bought quite liberally of their specialties, and at the close of the day St. Paul had a net gain of ⅝, Denver preferred ½, Louisville and Nashville ⅛, and Kansas and Texas preferred ¼. The only Granger issue which reduced was Burlington, and its net loss was only ⅝. Its statement for January shows an increase in surplus, after all charges, of $73,813, an amount somewhat smaller than had been looked for. There was fair trading in Manhattan and Missouri Pacific, and they closed unchanged. Western Union was active, and, after early weakness, recovered sharply, and closed with a net gain of ¼. Southern preferred lost 1¼ points.

The industrials were somewhat irregular. Sugar, on sales of about 50,000 shares, moved between 113⅛ and 116, and closed unchanged, at 115½. Tobacco advanced to 79⅝, and then declined to, and closed, at 77⅝, a net loss of 1⅝ points. Tennessee Coal and Iron also lost 1¼ points, but other members of the group were practically unchanged.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6@7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $76,324,990; balances, $6,361,634; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $39,370.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@68¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$16,964,558
Exports for same period	13,056,541
Net imports	$3,908,017
Net exports to date, 1895	20,339,479
Net exports to date, 1894	3,341,389
Net exports to date, 1893	26,205,894

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were advanced half a cent, to $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¾@$4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95 7-16, and guilders at 40¾ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—85c discount. Boston—25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Northwestern	¾
Laclede Gas	1
Laclede Gas pf	1⅜
St. Paul & Omaha	1¼

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	1⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	3⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	1
Iowa Central pf	2
Lake Shore	1½
Metropolitan Traction	1½
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	2¼
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf	1
Southern Railway pf	1¼
Tennessee Coal and Iron	1⅛

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and generally lower. Some of the more active issues scored a sharp recovery. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé 4s, w. i.	1¼
Chicago & Northen Pacific 5s, ctfs	1¼
Northern Pacific con.	1½
Northern Pacific con., t. r.	2½
Phil. & Reading 1st pf. inc., 1st in. pd.	2

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925	2½
Baltimore & Ohio con., 1988	10
Colorado Midland con. 4s, t. r.	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	2
Kansas Pacific con., t. r.	2⅜
Kan. & T. of Texas 5s	3½
New-York, Susq. & Western ref. 5s	2
Northern Pacific 2d c.	1
Northern Pacific & Montana 1st, t. r.	1¾
Oregon Ry. & Nav. cn. 5s, t. r.	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st	6
Wabash 2d	1¼

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Broadway	240
Central National	118
Continental	130
East River	136
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	300
Importers & Traders'	530
Irving	135
Leather Manufacturers'	175
Manhattan	204
Market & Fulton	200
Mechanics'	190
Merchants'	134
Metropolis	415
National Union	190
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York County	580
Pacific	150
Park	278
Phenix	107
Seaboard National	167
Shoe & Leather	94
Southern National	100
Third National	105
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

There was a sale of five shares of Park at 278.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	148	150	10
American Cotton Oil	17	17	16¾	16¾	16	17	35
American Cotton Oil pf	62	62	61½	61½	61½	62½	285
*American Sugar Refineries	114½	116	113½	115½	115⅝	115⅝	51,185
*American Sugar Refs. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	101	101¾	260
American Tel. & Cable Co	91¾	93	91¾	93	90	94	75
American Tobacco	78¼	79⅝	77⅞	77⅞	77¼	77⅜	40,150
American Tobacco pf	102	102	102	102	101	102½	250
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	15⅞	16⅜	15¾	16¼	16	16¼	5,128
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	700
Baltimore & Ohio	16½	20	16½	18⅝	18½	18¾	18,860
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	23¾	23⅝	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¾	60
Canada Southern	49¾	50¼	49½	50¼	49⅝	50¼	365
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	16⅜	17	945
Chicago Gas, t. r.	66½	67½	66¼	67	66⅞	67	4,390
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	77⅜	78	77	77⅜	77¼	77⅜	17,555
Chicago & Northwestern	103¼	104¼	103	104¼	103⅝	104	800
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	75	77	75	76⅝	76⅜	76½	48,974
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	130¼	130¼	129⅝	129⅝	130	131	806
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	71	72¼	71	71⅞	71½	71⅝	11,149
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	36	36⅜	36	36⅜	36	36⅜	615
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	90¼	90¼	90	90	88½	90	44
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾	2¾	3½	90
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31½	32	31½	32	31⅜	32	640
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4	4¼	4	4	4	4	400
Consolidation Coal	30	30	30	30	30	34	100
Consolidated Gas Company	157	157½	157	157½	157	157½	500
Delaware & Hudson	126½	126½	126½	126¼	126¼	128	141
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160⅝	160⅝	160⅝	160	160	161	225
Denver & Rio Grande	13	13	13	13	13	13¾	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47⅜	49	47⅜	48½	48½	49	2,900
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	17¼	17⅝	17	17½	17½	17⅝	3,221
General Electric	30½	31½	30½	31⅜	31¼	31½	2,945
Iowa Central	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	300
Iowa Central pf	35	35	34½	34½	34⅜	36	200
Laclede Gas	24¼	25	24	25	25	25½	300
Laclede Gas pf	78	80	78	80	80	82½	700
Lake Erie & Western	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	21	21½	125
Lake Erie & Western pf	74⅝	75	74⅜	75	74	75	66
Lake Shore	147¼	147¼	147	147	147½	148	300
Long Island	80½	80¼	80¼	80½	81½	84	40
Louisville & Nashville	51⅝	53	51½	52½	52¼	52¼	25,960
Manhattan Consolidated	105½	106	105¼	106	105½	106	1,432
*Metropolitan Traction	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	104¼	245
Minn. St. Louis 1st pf.	80	80	80	80	79	80½	105
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12	12	12	12	12¼	12⅜	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	28⅜	29½	28¼	28⅜	28⅜	29	2,940
Missouri Pacific	23	23⅜	22⅞	23½	23⅜	23¼	4,671
*National Lead Company	24⅜	24¾	24¼	24⅝	24½	24¾	1,110
*National Lead Company pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	86¼	87¼	12
New-Jersey Central	105¼	106⅜	105¼	106	105¾	106	787
New-York Central	98	98	97½	97½	97½	98	289
New-York, Lack. & Western	110	110	110	110			4
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	15⅜	16	15⅜	16	16	16¼	570
New-York, Sus. & Western	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	26½	26½	26	26	26	27	1,050
Norfolk & Western	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	2	2¼	360
North American	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	1,075
Northern Pacific	4¼	4¼	4	4½	4⅛	4⅜	1,360
Northern Pacific pf	16¼	16½	16	16½	16	16¼	820
Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	14¾	15	1,000
Pacific Mail	27½	27½	26½	27⅛	27	27¼	5,606
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	11½	12¼	11½	12	12	12¼	5,157
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	5¼	50
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11	12	11	11½	11⅞	12	520
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	90	90	90	89	91	6
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	110	110	110	110	108	113	100
St. Paul & Omaha	41	41¼	41	41¼	40	41	600
Southern Pacific	19	19½	19	19½	19	19⅜	372
Southern Railway	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	600
Southern Railway pf.	30¾	30⅞	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	30	6,725
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28½	30⅜	27¾	29⅝	29⅜	29¾	7,178
Texas Pacific	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8⅝	400
Union Pacific, t. r.	7½	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	7½	7⅝	2,760
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	320
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	10¼	11	300
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	21¼	21½	21	21½	21½	22	420
United States Express	45	45	45	45	43	46½	150
United States Leather	9½	10	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	100
*United States Leather pf.	60¾	62	60	61¾	61	61½	6,732
United States Rubber	26¾	27½	26¾	27½	26¼	27	420
Wabash	7	7	7	7	6⅞	7	15
Wabash pf.	17¼	18⅛	17¼	17¾	17¾	17⅞	2,290
Western Union Telegraph	82¾	84	82	83⅜	83½	83¾	18,206
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¼	11⅞	10⅝	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	4,342

Total sales 325,887

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.15	200

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certfs 35,000 ... 79 1,000 ... 78¾	Chic & Northwestn 25-Year Deb 5s 7,000 ... 106 Chic & N W S F 5s Registered 1,000 ... 109	Nash, C & St L 1st 10,000 ... 127¾ N Y Central 1st Reg 15,000 ... 119	Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 6,000 ... 78 15,000 ... 78¼
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 15,000 ... 79¼ 500 ... 81 500 ... 81 44,000 ... 80¼ 21,000 ... 80½ 15,000 ... 80⅜ 5,000 ... 80½ 500 ... 81½ 25,000 ... 80½	Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000 ... 102⅜ 2,000 ... 103 Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs 25,000 ... 25 5,000 ... 25½ Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 1,000 ... 84	N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs 5,000 ... 137 North Pac 1st Coup 5,000@20f. ... 117⅜ North Pac 2d Coup 5,000 ... 110 5,000 ... 110¼	20,000 ... 78⅜ 3,000 ... 78⅛ 60,000 ... 78 10,000 ... 78¼ 5,000 ... 78½ 10,000 ... 78¾ 5,000 ... 78⅜
Atch, Top & S F Adjustmt 4s When Issued 10,000 ... 48¼ 24,000 ... 48 20,000 ... 49 4,000 ... 48¾ 18,000 ... 48½ 3,000 ... 48¾	Det, Mon & Tol 1st 1,000 ... 119½ East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 4,000 ... 108¾ Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 7,000 ... 102	North Pac Cons 6s 10,000 ... 123 25,000 ... 121¾ 10,000 ... 121¾ 4,000 ... 121⅝ 15,000 ... 121¾ 15,000 ... 122 5,000 ... 122¼ 5,000 ... 122½ 5,000 ... 122¾ 5,000 ... 122⅝ 10,000 ... 123 1,000 ... 123⅛ 34,000 ... 123 5,000 ... 123¼ 2,000 ... 123⅜ 23,000 ... 123½ 10,000 ... 123¼	Tr Co Ctfs Unstmpd 10,000 ... 89 15,000 ... 89½ Pittsb'h & W'n 1st 6,000 ... 70 10,000 ... 69 11,000 ... 65 5,000 ... 66 1,000 ... 66¾ 6,000 ... 67 2,000 ... 66¾ 2,000 ... 66½ 2,000 ... 66 Rio Grande W'n 1st 2,000 ... 76 5,000 ... 76¾ St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s Reduced to 4½s 2,000 ... 105¼ San An & Ar P 4s 1,000 ... 58 So Pac N Mex 1st 8,000 ... 105 6,000 ... 105¼ Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000 ... 92¼ 5,000 ... 92⅛ 11,000 ... 92¼ 11,000 ... 92½ Tex & N O Cons 5s 7,000 ... 95¾ Texas & Pac 1st 5s 5,000 ... 87½ 1,000 ... 88 1,000 ... 87⅞ 1,000 ... 88 Texas & Pac 2d Inc 1,000 ... 22 1,000 ... 22½ Tol, Peo & W'n 4s 2,000 ... 79½ Un Pac Ext S F 8s 4,000xi ... 94 Union Pac 6s, 1896 2,000 ... 102½ Union Pac 1st, 1897 1,000 ... 102½ Union Pac 1st, 1898 10,000 ... 103½ U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 1,000 ... 37½ Wabash 1st 5s 2,000 ... 106½ 1,000 ... 106¾ 1,000 ... 106¾ 6,000 ... 106⅝ 3,000 ... 106⅝ 2,000 ... 106¾ Wabash 2d 5s 15,000 ... 74¼ 9,000 ... 75 1,000 ... 75¼ 5,000b3 ... 75 5,000b3 ... 75¼ 1,000 ... 75 Wn Nor Car 1st 6s 3,000s3 ... 113 W'n U Col Trust 5s 1,000 ... 107 Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 8,000 ... 42½ 5,000 ... 43 2,000 ... 43¼ 12,000 ... 43 5,000 ... 43½

Total sales $2,167,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	175	185
Alton & Terre Haute	..	60
American Coal	113	..
American Express	110	113
Ann Arbor	10	12
Ann Arbor pf	27	29
At. & Pacific	⅝	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10
*Bay State Gas	18⅞	..
B. & So. Ill. pf	..	140
Boston A. L. pf	104	106
Brunswick Company	¾	1
Buffalo, R. & P.	11	16
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	55
Bur., C. R. & Nor.	70	80
Canadian Pacific	58¼	58½
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Central Pacific	15	18
Chicago & Alton	155	169
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	44
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	98	101
C. & N. W. pf.	145	..
Clev., L. & W. pf.	51	53
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	98	100
Col., H. V. & T.	17	17½
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	55	60
Commercial Cable	153	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
Detroit Gas	27	30
*D., S. S. & A.	5	6
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	11	14½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	94	96
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60	61
Evansville & T. H.	31	33
Evansville & T. H. pf.	50	56
Great Northern pf.	110	113
Homestake	30	37
Illinois Central	94½	97
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	27½
Illinois Steel Company	62½	70
Interior Conduit & Insulating	25	..
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9¼
Keokuk & D. M.	3¼	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	16	18
Keokuk & W.	..	37
L., N. A. & C.	9⅝	10
L., N. A. & C. pf.	22	23
L., St. L. & T.	..	1
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Md. Coal pf.	50	60

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Mexican Central	10¼	11¼
Mexican National ctfs	1¾	2
Minn. & St. L.	19½	20½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	49	51
Minn. Iron	69½	70
Mobile & Ohio	22	23½
Mor. & Essex	164	166½
N., C. & St. L.	68	85
National Linseed Oil	17	19¼
National Starch	5	9
National Starch 1st pf.	45	55
National Starch 2d pf.	15	25
New Central Coal	6	8½
New-England	40	50
N. Y. & N. H.	183	185
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	20	29¾
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Norfolk & Western pf.	6¾	7⅞
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	12½	14
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	2	3½
Oregon R. & N.	12½	13
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	6	7
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Peoria & East	5	9
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	3	3½
Pittsburg & Western pf.	..	20
P., C., C. & St. L.	16⅜	17⅜
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	58¾
P., F. W. & C.	162	..
Pullman P. C.	156	160
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	..	15½
Rens. & Sa.	183	..
Rio Grande W.	16	18¼
Rio Grande Western pf.	43	45½
R., W. & O.	115¼	116¼
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	1½
St. Paul & Duluth	26	28
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	122	124
Silver bullion certificates	68¼	68¾
T. P. Land Tr.	6¼	7½
Tol. & O. C.	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	75
U. P., D. & G.	4½	5¼
U. S. Rubber pf.	85	87
Utica & Black River	151	..
Wells-Fargo Express	95	100
*Western Union Beef	9¼	10
W. & L. E. pf.	37	40
Wisconsin Central	3½	4¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	114¾	115¾	113⅜	115½	16,480
Am. S. R. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	20
Am. Tobacco	78⅜	79⅞	77⅞	77⅞	13,700
A., T. & S. F.	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼	800
Balt. & Ohio	17½	19¼	17½	18½	200
Chicago Gas	66⅝	67¼	66½	67¼	460
C., R. I. P.	71¼	72½	71¼	71¾	2,390
C., B. & Q.	77½	78¼	77	77¼	6,010
C., M. & S. P.	75¼	77	75¼	76⅜	18,790
Dist. & C. F.	16⅞	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	230
Gen. Electric	30⅝	31⅜	30⅝	31½	760
Louis. & N.	51½	52⅞	51⅜	52¼	4,220
Manhattan	105	106¼	105	106¼	110
Mo. Pacific	22⅝	23¾	22⅝	23¾	410

Total sales 70,080

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cfs.	26	26⅜	26	26⅜	$19,000
Ch. & N. P. 1st cfs.	41⅝	42⅛	41⅝	42¼	12,000
N. Pac. con.	41½	42½	41½	42½	$14,000
P. & Rdg 1st pf in.	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	22,000
U. S. 4s 1925 c.	116½	116¾	116½	116¾	20,000

Ttotal sales $87,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Croesus	.04	.04	.04	.04	100
Cr'de & C. C.	.08	.08	.08	.08	300
Gold. Fleece	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Pharmacist	.16	.16	.16	.16	400
Portland	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.55	200
Victor	6.50	6.62½	6.50	6.62½	200

Total sales 1,900

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	68¼	68⅝	67⅝	67½	814,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American Bank Note	41½	43
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	211	215
American Typefoundersf	4	4½
American Typefounders' pf	22	25
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103½	104½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
Barney & Smith Car	15	20
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	97½	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103½	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	135	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	192
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104½	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	171½	173½
Brooklyn Elevated	14½	15½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98½	100½
Brooklyn Traction	9½	10¾
Brooklyn Traction pf.	53	55
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105	105¾
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	83½	85
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104½	105¼
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	69½	71
Celluloid Company stock	63	..
Central & South American Tel.	121½	124½
Central Cross-Town	191	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1025	1035
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	30	40
Citizens' Street Railway bonds (Indianapolis)	83	85
Commercial Cable Co. stock	157	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	76½	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	101½	104½
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramp Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	95	..
*Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	164	170
†Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100½	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	345
Ensley Land Company	½	1¼
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	70	78
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York.	210	215
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	775	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	123	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	..	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	115½	117¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	..	69
Fort Wayne Gas stock	77	79
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	76½	79½
Fourth National Bank	181	184
Gallatin National Bank	292	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	49	50½
Guaranty Trust Co.	401	425
†H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	95	100
†H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	95	100
H. B. Claflin Co.	96	102
†Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	70½	78
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds.	101½	103
Herring-Hall-Marvin	5	7
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	28
†Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104½	105
†Holland Trust stock	..	85
†Indianapolis Gas stock	140	143
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104	..
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	64½	66½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	75½
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	70
Journeay & Burnham	42	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	97½	100
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds.	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Co.	183	186
Lafayette Gas stock	84	87
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	90	..
Lawyers' Surety Co.	98½	103
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	28	32
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	75½	76½
†Lorillard Company pf.	107½	110
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	78
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	107	..
Manhattan Trust Co.	132	142
Mechanics' National Bank	188	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Co.	400	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Trust Co.	295	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	..	14½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	..	50
*Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86½	90
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y).	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y.	225	240
National Citizens' Bank	130	137
National Bank of Commerce	198	204
National Shoe & Leather Bank	93	..
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	58	..
Newburg

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. **42 Wall St.**

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. **29 Nassau St.**

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. **191 Broadway.**

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. **9 and 11 Nassau St.**

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Pursuant to the previous notice of this committee, dated February 5, 1896, there have been deposited upward of 226,700 shares of the stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company out of a total issue of 240,000 shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that further deposits of such stock with THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, No. 36 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, or its agent, the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, may be made, **upon payment of the assessment of $6 per share** on or before **MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1896**, after which date no further deposits will be received except in the discretion of the committee and upon payment of a **penalty of $1 per share**, in addition to the above-mentioned assessment of $6 per share.

Dated New-York, March 2, 1896.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH, Chairman.
W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
A. MARCUS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
HENRY R. REED,
General Reorganization Committee.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary.
15 Wall Street, New-York City.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
WEDNESDAY, March 4th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of William M. Hoes, Public Administrator.)

All right, title, and interest of the estate of Leonard A. Staub in and to certain inventions for the "Process of making Coke and Gas" Coke Ovens," "Process of manufacturing Ammonia Salts," for which applications have been filed in the United States Patent Office, all of which have been rejected, also rights of the estate to manufacture and sell Gas Generators under patent.

(By order of Executors.)
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond
$500 Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bond.
$500 Lake Shore R. R. Co. New 7 p. c. Mtge. Bd.
25 shs. Kings County Bank, Brooklyn.
23 shs. Union Ferry Co.
80 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
133 shares Barney Dumping Boat Co.
$1,000 Brooklyn City 6 p. c. Permanent Water Loan Bd., due July 1, 1896.

(By order of Henry de Forest Weekes, Esq., Committee.)
84 shs. Baring Cross Bridge Co.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. National Broadway Bank.
24 shs. National Park Bank.
$150,000 Kings County Hygiene Ice Co. of N. Y. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1922, Dec., 1892, Coupons on, (hypothecated.)
$1,000 Escanaba, Mich., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bd., 1911, Apl., 1894, Coups.
$7,000 Newark, Ohio, Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1905, Oct., 1895, Coups.
20 shs. United States Casualty Co.
20 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
50 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
30 shs. Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Co.
20 shs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
25 shs. Holland Trust Co., (in liquidation.)
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. Hide and Leather Bank.
40 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
50 shs. Celluloid Co., (hypd.)
$1,000 Cinn., Ind., St. Louis and Chic. R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bond, 1936, (indorsed.)
$10,000 Citizens' Gas Co. Bklyn. Cons. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1940, (underlying the Brooklyn Union Cons. 5s.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (hypd.)
22 shs. Edison Electric Ill. Co. Bklyn.
$2,000 Newark, N. J., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1907, Jany., 1894, Coups.
$3,000 Rochester, Minn., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1907, Sept., 1893, Coups.
$1,000 Spartanburg, S. C., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bond, 1908, Feby., 1894, Coups.
2 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
10 shs. First Nat'l Bank, Brooklyn.
20 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Holyoke Paper Co. of Holyoke, Mass., (hypd.)
10 shs. Market and Fulton Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. First Nat'l Bank, Brooklyn.
10 shs. 26th Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
10 shs. Hamilton Nat'l Bank, N. Y.
50 shs. Bank of North America.
$200,000 Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette R. R. Land Grant Bonds.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$2,000 Fort Worth & Rio Grande R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, March 3, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shares Follmer, Clogg & Company Debenture Stock, $100 each.
1 share Blooming Grove Park Association, $450 (dues paid to April 1, 1896.)
200 shares North Shore Traction Co., $100 each (hypothecated.)
25 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., $100 each.
$8,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Co. Income 6 per cent. Bonds.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH COMMERCIAL CO.,
40 Wall St., New-York City, Feb. 13, 1896.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable on March 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Feb. 29, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 2 to March 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

Philadelphia, March 3d, 1896.

The Board of Directors submit herewith a synopsis of their Forty-ninth Annual Report, for the year 1895:

The gross earnings of the three grand divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie, embracing the main line, United Railroads of New-Jersey, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and branches, were.....$64,627,178.72
Expenses..... 44,510,656.31

Net earnings.....$20,116,522.41
To which add:
Interest from investments.....$4,611,087.40
Rental of equipment, &c..... 452,372.98
5,063,460.38

Gross income.....$25,179,982.79
Deduct:
Rentals, leased and operated roads.....$8,896,061.39
Interest on funded debt..... 4,163,775.40
Interest on mortgages and ground rents, car trusts, taxes, &c. 1,589,713.62
14,649,550.41

Net income.....$10,530,432.38
From this amount the following deductions have been made:
Payments account Sinking and Trust Funds, and guaranty of interest on Allegheny Valley Railway bonds..... $568,711.87
Extraordinary renewals, &c..... 1,327,250.58
1,895,962.45

Balance after above payments.....$8,634,469.93
Dividends of 5 per cent..... 6,465,011.23

Amount transferred to credit of profit and loss for the year 1895.. $2,169,458.68
Previous amount to credit..... 23,155,632.24
$25,325,090.92

Deduct amount of interest on funded debt accrued to January 1st, 1896, but not yet matured, less amount due from investments on same date..... $826,537.11
Amount charged off in reduction of value of securities and settlement of sundry accounts 945,083.95
1,771,621.06

Balance to credit of profit and loss December 31st, 1895.....$23,553,469.86

The preceding statements show that after having provided for all the fixed liabilities of your Company, and expending over $1,800,000 in improving its property, there remained the sum of $8,634,469.93, out of which were declared dividends of five per cent., leaving $2,169,458.68 to be carried to the credit of profit and loss account. In view of the fact that the low rates prevailing on both passenger and freight traffic for the past few years continued during 1895, it would appear that under any reasonable conditions your property will make fair returns to its shareholders.

It had not previously been the custom in stating your accounts at the end of the year to charge up the amount of accrued interest on bonds and other obligations of your Company to the 1st of January following, or to take credit for the amount of income that matured upon securities held by your Company on that date; but your Board has now deemed it proper that both these amounts should be taken into your accounts for the year. It will, therefore, be seen that there has been debited to profit and loss the sum of $826,537.11, being the difference between these two amounts, in addition to which a reduction has been made in the value of some of the securities held by your Company, and in settlement of old accounts, making a total charge to profit and loss of $1,771,621.06, and leaving $23,553,469.86 to the credit of that account.

SINKING FUND.

Under the provisions of the consolidated mortgage of the Company, $324,780 were set apart on the first day of July last, out of the net income, as a sinking fund for the redemption of the outstanding bonds secured by that mortgage. None of the series of bonds to which the Sinking Fund was applicable could be purchased under the terms of the Trust, and the amount was placed to the credit of the Trustees for investment under the terms of the mortgage. There are $4,307,956.91 in securities and cash in the fund for the redemption of these bonds.

The Trustees of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Trust certificates issued for the purchase of the shares of the capital stock of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company were not able to purchase any of these certificiates during the past year. The total amount so purchased and cancelled to December 31st, 1895, is, therefore, $2,298,000, leaving outstanding $7,702,000.

The Trustees of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the four and one-half per cent. Collateral Trust Loan were not able to obtain any of these securities during the year at the limit fixed in the agreement. The amount of this loan outstanding December 31st, 1895, is $9,900,000.

Under the provisions of the four per cent. Equipment Trust Gold Loan, there was paid to the Trustee during 1895, for the Sinking Fund, the sum of $136,400. The Trustee was unable to obtain any of the bonds at the price fixed in the lease, and, in accordance with the terms thereof, the whole amount has been invested in additional equipment.

FUNDED DEBT.

The amount of funded debt, including mortgages on real estate and ground rents, at the close of the year was $87,658,910.72, being an increase of $4,902,674.73, accounted for as follows:
Consolidated mortgage 3½ per cent. sterling bonds issued, £1,000,000, equivalent to.....$4,850,000.00
Increase in mortgages and ground rents 52,674.73
Total $4,902,674.73

CAPITAL STOCK.

The amount of capital stock outstanding at the close of the year was $129,301,550, an increase of $3,350, due to the conversion of that amount of the scrip dividend declared in May, 1893.

SECURITIES OF OTHER CORPORATIONS.

The entire cost of the securities of other corporations now held by your Company is $118,035,-966.87. The direct revenue received therefrom was $4,353,987.10, the decrease as compared with 1894 being due to the generally reduced income from investments. Notwithstanding this, these securities continued to produce nearly four per cent. upon their cost, and more than provided for the interest on your funded debt.

CAR TRUSTS.

No further issues of these securities were made during the year, and no series thereof matured.

The total number of cars provided under the Car trust system is 57,997.
Total amount of certificates issued therefor $30,644,000.00
Amount redeemed..... 25,112,000.00
Balance of certificates outstanding December 31st, 1895..... $5,532,000.00

The amount expended upon the Main Line and branches, and charged to capital account during the year, was $607,858.95, the expenditure being entirely for additional freight cars and real estate, all other extraordinary outlay on that portion of your property having, as already stated, been charged against the general income of the year. The amount expended in construction on branch and auxiliary lines was $1,936,741.23. The principal items of this expenditure were the extension of double tracks on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, made necessary by the development of the manufacturing industries on that line; the extension of the Fairnill Railroad, a short branch in the northern part of the city of Philadelphia, built for the purpose of furnishing increased facilities for local freight traffic; and the construction of what is generally known as the Delaware River Bridge, near Frankford, Philadelphia, the purpose of which was fully explained in the last annual report. This latter undertaking is now rapidly approaching completion, and will be open for business during the coming Summer. The work of elevating the tracks in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey, with the exception of one bridge, is completed, and the policy of eliminating grade crossings by the construction of overhead or undergrade bridges is being continued wherever it can be done with a due regard for economy, and the local authorities properly co-operate toward reaching this result.

At the close of the year your Board deemed it advisable to place under contract several extensive improvements upon your Main Line, among which may be noted the straightening of the line at Kinzer's, on the Philadelphia Division, covering a distance of about five miles; the revision of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster Railroad, in the borough of Mt. Joy, whereby all the grade crossings at that point will be eliminated, together with an improvement of the alignment of the same road a few miles further west; and also several minor changes in the valley of the Juniata, on the Middle Division. The two most notable changes on the Pittsburgh Division are first, on that portion of your road on the western slope of the Alleghany Mountains, which virtually amounts to a rebuilding of more than four miles of road at an estimated cost of $700,000, whereby the present sharp curvature between Lilly's and Portage will be eliminated and a practically straight line substituted therefor; and second, a revision of the line at a point near Greensburg, which involves the construction of a new tunnel nearly half a mile in length, and will result in the saving of a considerable distance as well as a material decrease in curvature. These improvements will require an outlay of nearly $2,000,000 and will be actively prosecuted during the present year, should such a course be warranted by the general condition of the manufacturing and commercial interests. The returning prosperity of the industries of the country having made advisable an increase in your equipment, contracts have been entered into for the construction of about eight thousand cars for your system, some of which have been delivered, and the remainder will be put in service during the present year.

The number of tons of freight moved on the three grand divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie in 1895 was 78,259,526, an increase of 13,581,832, or 21.00 per cent.; the number of passengers was 37,452,437, a decrease of 1,143,723, or 2.96 per cent. The average distance traveled by each passenger in 1895 was 19 miles, an increase of one mile.

The other large Railroad Companies east of Pittsburgh and Erie in which your Company is interested show increased earnings, due to the general business improvement throughout the year. Detailed statements of their operations will be found in their respective annual reports, as well as in the pamphlet report of your Company. The total amount of coal mined during the year by the four coal companies, in which you are interested, was 2,208,234 tons, a decrease of 89,-491 tons.

LINES WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

On the lines west of Pittsburgh operated by the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company the result was as follows:

	1895.
Earnings of Pennsylvania Co.....	$20,888,964.08
Expenses	12,586,335.21
Leaving net earnings.....	$8,302,628.87
Rental, interest, &c.....	7,383,364.04
Net profit on Penna. Co.'s lines.....	$919,264.83
Earnings of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway..	$18,135,126.11
Expenses	13,166,364.94
Leaving net earnings.....	$4,968,761.17
Rental, interest, &c.....	3,678,075.33
Net profit on Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company's lines.....	$1,290,685.84
Net profit on lines directly operated west of Pittsburgh.....	$2,209,950.67

The other lines west of Pittsburgh, on account of which your Company has assumed direct obligations, or in which it is largely interested through ownership of securities, but which are operated through their own organizations, are the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway, Waynesburg and Washington Railroad, Pittsburgh, Chartiers and Youghiogheny Railway, Cleveland and Marietta Railway, Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and roads operated through its organization; Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway, and the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, and roads operated through its organization.

The aggregate gross earnings of these roads were..... $8,958,884.51
Expenses 7,401,132.59
Net earnings $1,557,251.92
Deduct rental, interest, &c..... 1,868,170.31
Loss $310,918.39
Of this loss the Pennsylvania Railroad is responsible for..... $222,084.57
Which deducted from the profit shown above 2,209,950.67
Leaves a net profit on all lines west of Pittsburgh for 1895..... $1,987,866.10

These lines show a marked improvement as compared with 1894, each of the two systems west of Pittsburgh, showing a net surplus, after meeting all liabilities, of about one million of dollars. This was largely due on the Northwestern system to the prosperous condition of the iron industry. The tonnage and mileage were greater than for any previous year in their history.

The amount expended on account of construction, equipment, and real estate during 1895 on the lines west of Pittsburgh was $2,053,657.91.

The larger amount of the expenditures for capital account on these lines was for additional equipment, to meet the demands of the traffic and provide further facilities for the through business. The main items of construction were the widening for double track of the tunnels on the Pittsburgh Division of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway; the increase of double track on the Western Division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and the revision of the line of the Cleveland and Marietta Railway.

The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company also expended a large sum on the rebuilding and improvemnt of the bridge over the Ohio River at Cincinnati. The masonry is entirely finished and the approaches are under construction, and the new bridge, which will carry not only the railway, but also furnish facilities for trolley and wagon traffic, and for foot passengers, will be completed during the present year.

FUNDED DEBT.

In view of the fact that a large amount of the bonds upon your western lines bearing seven per cent. interest was approaching maturity, it was deemed wise to take advantage of the exceptionally favorable conditions prevailing in the money market during the past year, by selling $3,000,000 of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company held in the treasury of the Pennsylvania Company, and use the proceeds thereof for construction and equipment purposes, and in anticipating, as far as practicable, the payment of the obligations referred to. These bonds were issued as of November 1st, 1895, bearing four per cent. interest, maturing fifty years from date, and thus secure the funds to meet these obligations and for construction and equipment purposes. It is a gratifying evidence of the high credit enjoyed by your Company that it was able to place these bonds at a lower rate of interest than that borne by any security which it has heretofore offered in the market. Your Company also joined the Allegheny Valley Railway Company in a sale of $5,000,000 of its four per cent. general mortgage bonds, of which $4,000,000 were used by that Company to provide for the payment of a like amount of its seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing March 1st, 1896, and the proceeds of the remaining $1,000,000 which were owned by your Company, were applied to your own capital requirements. By the funding of the seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds referred to, the Allegheny Valley Railway Company secures a reduction of $132,000 in its annual interest charges. In accordance with the agreement of reorganization of that property, your Company guaranteed the payment of these bonds, principal and interest.

In pursuance of a policy which had received the careful consideration of your Board, the London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, with which your Company has for many years maintained intimate business relations, was appointed your financial agent in London on March 27th, 1895. Through the establishment of this agency the English shareholders now receive their dividends on the same date as the American shareholders, and at their full equivalent in sterling.

The continued unsatisfactory condition of the transportation interests of the country has been fully recognized, not only by those having the management thereof, but by the general public. After careful consideration of the entire subject, an organization known as the Joint Traffic Association has been formed. In the face that, through its instrumentality, not only could substantial economies be enforced in the administration of the service, but stability and uniformity of rates secured to the public, and the violent fluctuations prevented which tend alike to disturbance of values and unjust discrimination. While sufficient time has not elapsed to thoroughly test its working, yet enough has been accomplished in the correction of evils to demonstrate its value, not only to the railroads, but to the public, and to justify the belief that to it, or some like organization, the Inter-State Commerce Commission must look for the potent agency to enable it to enforce the provisions and secure the results sought to be accomplished by the passage of the Inter-State Commerce Act. Mr. David S. Gray, for many years manager of the Union Line, has been appointed representative of this company on the Board of Managers, which has the active administration of the affairs of the association.

Your Board have again to record the loss of one of their most valued associates, Mr. Henry H. Houston, who died on June 21st, 1895. Mr. Houston's intimate connection with the freight organization of your Company, covering a period of thirty years, his invaluable labors in that department, and his able and conscientious discharge of the duties of a Director of your Company and its allied corporations, make it especially appropriate that the Board should express their sense of the deep loss sustained by the Company, no less than by those who had been his personal associates through so many years.

Mr. C. Stuart Patterson was elected a member of the Board, to succeed Mr. Houston, thus creating a vacancy in the auditorship of the Trust Fund of October 9th, 1878, which has been filled by the selection of Mr. John B. Gest, one of your shareholders.

Mr. Edmund Smith, formerly Vice President of the Company, who had rendered faithful and honorable service to it for more than forty-one years, until his resignation June 30th, 1888, died on the 31st of July last. His long connection with and devotion to the interests of the Company make it fitting that this tribute should be paid to his memory.

Mr. George W. Massey was appointed Assistant General Solicitor August 1st, 1895, to fill the vacancy heretofore caused by the promotion of Hon. James A. Logan. Mr. John G. Johnson was appointed Special Solicitor, to take effect February 1st, 1896.

The General Balance Sheet of the Company is hereto appended.

The Board renew their acknowledgments to the officers and employes for the fidelity and efficiency with which they have discharged their duties during the past year.

By order of the Board.

G. B. ROBERTS, President.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.
December 31st, 1895.

Dr.

			DURING YEAR 1895. Increase.	Decrease.
Assets.				
Road and Equipment.				
Cost of road, including the cost of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy, and Lancaster Railroad, represented by the guaranteed capital stock and bonds of said company ($1,882,550).....	$54,614,179.67			
	20,142,993.19		$324,353.00	
Real estate				
Equipment $40,073,221.87			283,505.95	
Equipment, covered by 4 per cent. Equipment Trust Gold Loan, Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company, Trustee:—				
Account Penna. R. R. Co....$1,561,936.69			136,400.00	
Account Penna. Co. 1,610,000.00				
	3,571,936.69			
	43,645,158.56	$118,402,331.42		
Securities—Cost of.				
Stock of railroad corporations	$73,713,702.46		440,733.69	
Bonds of railroad corporations	33,028,055.77			$418,156.00
Stocks and bonds of other corporations....	10,693,247.64			992,327.48
		118,035,905.87		
Mortgages and ground rents receivable....		103,000.00		1,450.00
Appraised value of securities not disposed of, received with the lease of United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Co.		3,283,461.25	1.00	
Current Assets.				
Due for advances for construction and other purposes	$7,183,599.58		2,036,518.72	
Bills receivable	565,115.81		334,499.93	
Due from agents and Superintendents	3,151,822.23		327,460.19	
Miscellaneous assets	1,629,940.11			1,856,171.09
Materials on hand	3,021,430.90		643,822.30	
Cash:—				
Deposit of Allegheny Valley Railway Co. to redeem its 7.3 per cent. bonds.....	$2,095,307.01			
Balance proceeds sale consolidated mortgage 3½ per cent. sterling bonds	3,976,692.99			
Balances with London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, and others for payment of interest	2,075,584.80			
In hands of Treasurer	6,639,404.84	14,786,989.64		8,619,569.14
		30,368,098.29		
Sinking Funds.				
Pennsylvania Railroad Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund.....	$5,339,800.00		324,780.00	
Less bonds redeemed and cancelled	1,771,980.00			
	$3,567,820.00			
Managers of Trust created October 9th, 1878.....	4,495,190.91		74,340.88	
		8,063,010.91		
Insurance fund		10,000.00		
Total		$278,265,807.74	$10,277,880.23	

Cr.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.
December 31st, 1895.

			DURING YEAR 1895. Increase.	Decrease.
Liabilities.				
Capital stock.....		$129,301,550.00	$3,350.00	
Funded debt:—				
General mortgage bonds, 6 per ct., due 1910.....	$19,997,820.00			
Consolidated mort. bonds, 6 per ct., due 1905.....$27,480,020.00				
Consolidated mort. bonds, 5 per ct., due 1910.....	4,998,000.00			
Consolidated mort. bonds, 4 per ct., due 1943.....	3,000,000.00			
Consolidated mort. bonds, 3½ per ct., due 1945.....	4,850,000.00		4,850,000.00	
	40,328,020.00			
Navy Yard mort. bonds, 5 per ct., due 1901.	1,000,000.00			
Collateral trust loan, 4½ per ct., " 1913.	9,000,000.00			
Equipment trust loan, 4 per ct., " 1914.	2,728,000.00			
P., W. & B. R. R. Co. stock trust certificates, 4 per ct., " 1921,	7,702,000.00			
First mort. real estate 4 per ct., " 1923, bonds,	2,000,000.00			
Mortgages and ground-rents payable.....	4,003,070.72		52,674.73	
		87,658,910.72		
Guaranteed securities under lease Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster R. R.				
Capital stock.....	$1,182,550.00			
First mortgage four per cent. bonds....	700,000.00			
		1,882,550.00		
Appraised value of securities not disposed of, received with the lease of United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company:—		3,283,461.25	1.00	
Current Liabilities.				
Pay rolls and vouchers.....	$6,233,449.80		1,268,447.88	
Net traffic, balances due other roads.....	889,205.41		291,218.48	
Due controlled companies, other than traffic balances.....	9,374,748.59			$828,565.05
Due Allegheny Valley Railway Company amount on deposit for redemption of its 7.3 per cent. bonds March 1st, 1896.....	2,095,307.01		2,095,307.01	
Due employes' Saving Fund.....	80,997.36		20,989.12	
Due Relief Fund, current and suspus accounts	309,792.45			158,893.34
Due Insurance Fund.....	65,227.10		1,511.27	
Interest accrued on Pennsylvania Railroad Company bonds	1,637,276.86		1,637,276.86	
Interest on bonds matured and uncollected.	53,026.92			24,853.90
Dividends uncollected by shareholders.....	48,385.80			23,505.62
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	981,358.80		110,676.71	
		21,768,776.31		
Sinking Funds.				
Sinking fund consolidated mortgage bonds, contributions to December 31st, 1895....	$5,389,800.00		324,780.00	
Fund for purchase of securities guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under Trust created October 9th, 1878...	4,582,407.78		87,216.87	
Pennsylvania Company, payments for leased equipment under Pennsylvania Railroad Company 4 per cent. equipment trust gold loan	483,000.00		80,500.00	
Trustees' sinking fund consolidated mortgage, Pennsylvania Railroad Company...	411,881.82		91,910.59	
		10,817,089.60		
Balance to credit of profit and loss.....		23,553,469.86	897,387.62	
Total		$278,265,807.74	$10,277,880.23	

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS CAN OBTAIN COPIES OF THE REPORT IN PAMPHLET FORM BY PERSONAL APPLICATION OR BY LETTER TO THE SECRETARY, ROOM 271, BROAD STREET STATION, PHILADELPHIA.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
on the morning of the 28th day of February, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors.....	$2,919,773.98	
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers).....	226,000.00	
Overdrafts, as per schedule.....	1,267.51	
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	80,943.53	
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$300,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	4,021.50	304,021.50
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		11,750.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule....		310,854.30
Specie, as per schedule.....		97,597.59
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks....		438,241.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges.$3,559,609.10		
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule.	1,452.68	3,561,061.78
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses.....		15,481.53
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Suspense account.....		1,000.00
		$7,967,992.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash.....	$1,200,000.00	
Surplus fund.....	300,000.00	
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount $17,288.65		
Exchange 366.07		
Interest 59,683.97		
Other profits..... 178,907.98		
	236,248.57	
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check $2,725,649.52		
Demand certificates of deposit 10,796.74		
Certified checks..... 3,345,585.19		
Cashier's checks outstanding 40,000.00	6,122,031.45	
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule $82,117.29		
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule 27,538.41	109,655.70	
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	57.00	
	$7,967,992.72	

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
RICHARD L. EDWARDS, President, and BEVERLEY C. DUER, Cashier, of the Bank of the State of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 35 William Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 28th day of February, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 28th day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

R. L. EDWARDS, President.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the second (2d) day of March, 1896, before me.
HANSON C. GIBSON,
Notary Public N. Y. Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,
on the morning of the 28th day of February, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors.....	$2,803,578.97	
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		23,200.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule....		51,446.92
Other real estate, as per schedule....		4,300.00
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule...		472,416.12
Specie, as per schedule.....		500,339.92
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks.		323,791.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges.	$263,603.70	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule.	7,020.23	270,623.93
Losses and expenses, viz: Taxes paid for account of stockholders.....	$19,177.62	
Current expenses	21,969.31	41,146.93
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz: Furniture and Fixtures		5,000.00
		$4,515,843.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash.....	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus fund	250,000.00	
Undivided profits, viz:		
Discounts $16,883.07		
Interest 35,920.12		
Other profits 58,569.34		
	111,373.13	
Due depositors, as follows, viz:		
Deposits subject to check $2,564,084.55		
Demand certificates of deposit 155,983.85		
Certified checks 124,703.60		
Cashier's checks outstanding 63,647.73		
	2,908,419.73	
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule..... $87,139.26		
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule. 43,809.04	130,948.30	
Due savings banks	109,297.59	
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz: Unpaid dividends $5,805.04	5,805.04	
	$4,515,843.79	

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at N. Y. Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 28th day of February, 1896, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 28th day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision, as usual.

FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 2d day of March, 1896, before me.
H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County; Certificate filed in New-York County.

OFFICE OF
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.
Denver, Col., Feb. 28, 1

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK,
on the morning of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$429,380.52
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		2,253.80
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		55,784.50
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		21,350.00
Specie, as per schedule		20,654.75
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		57,197.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$52,578.71	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	1,113.72	
		53,692.43
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses		361.49
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.: Furniture and fixtures		2,000.00
Real estate for bank building		20,500.00
United States bonds		41,000.00
Premium, do		5,500.00
		$739,683.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		20,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$1,075.84	
Exchange	60.51	
Interest	29.63	
Other profits	7,541.11	
		8,707.09
Due depositors as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$564,887.66	
Demand certificates of deposit	6,095.70	
Certified checks	9,169.01	
Cashier's checks outstanding	287.27	
		580,439.64
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$1,072.34	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	5.00	
		1,077.34
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors, as per schedule		313.20
Due savings banks		20,096.22
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends		50.00
		$739,683.49

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
CHAS. W. BOGART, President, and GEORGE E. EDWARDS, Cashier, of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at cor. Southern Boulevard and 3d Ave., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 28th day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report was prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 2nd day of March, 1896, before me,
MATTHEW ANDERSON,
Commissioner of Deeds of N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMANIA BANK
on the morning of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,615,619.66
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		108,000.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		748.43
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		316,185.36
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$58,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	122,000.00	
		180,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		623,363.25
Specie, as per schedule		591,053.52
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		127,338.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$111,912.13	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	7,522.32	
		119,434.45
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses	$3,023.84	
Exchange	398.40	
		3,422.24
		$4,685,164.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$10,460.87	
Interest	2,114.41	
Other profits	42,470.00	
		55,045.28
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$3,777,167.88	
Certified checks	51,399.94	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,551.83	
		3,830,119.65
		$4,685,164.93

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, a bank located and doing business at 215 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 28th day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 2d day of March, 1896, before me,
GEORGE F. KRAPP, No. 129,
Notary Public, N. Y. City.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF AMERICA.
on the morning of the 28th day of February, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$13,860,381.27
Due from Directors		45,000.00
Overdrafts		1,058.87
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		915,717.40
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		565,552.43
Specie		1,083,084.41
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		4,236,676.00
Cash items, viz: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,677,431.00	
Other items carried as cash	44,222.12	
		3,721,653.12
		$25,329,118.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, (net)		89,293.92
Due depositors as follows, viz: Deposits subject to check	$11,902,256.40	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,610.00	
Certified checks	2,110,099.56	
Cashier's checks outstanding	10,391.22	
		14,027,357.18
Due trust companies, State and National banks		5,653,764.58
Due savings banks		1,804,390.84
Unpaid dividends		4,312.00
		$25,329,118.52

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 28th day of February, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 28th day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report was prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 2d day of March, 1896, before me.
CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
Notary Public.

New-York, March 3, 1896.
THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEES UNDER AN Indenture securing the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of THE FORT SMITH & VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY (guaranteed by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company), will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Wednesday, April 1st, 1896, at 12 oclock noon of that day, and the same will be opened; and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest), to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1st, 1896. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1st, 1896, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HUDSON RIVER BANK,
on the morning of the 28th day of February, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$668,788.33
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		81,152.56
Overdrafts, as per schedule		1,293.73
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		196,907.60
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		100,000.00
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		58,600.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		61,880.41
Specie, as per schedule		16,370.06
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		75,663.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges.	$29,400.44	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule.	9,345.09	
		38,745.53
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses		2,686.29
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.: Safe deposit vault		23,600.00
		$1,325,667.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$5,365.67	
Interest	792.47	
Other profits	72,383.85	
		78,541.99
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$903,016.30	
Demand certificates of deposit	38,238.77	
Certified checks	5,404.75	
Cashier's checks outstanding	219.50	
		946,879.32
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule		186.20
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz: Unpaid dividends		60.00
		$1,325,667.51

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President, and PETER SNYDER, Cashier, of the Hudson River Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 260 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 28th day of February, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the twenty-eighth day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the second day of March, 1896, before me,
C. H. GARDNER, Notary Public for N. Y. County and Kings County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE TWELFTH WARD BANK,
on the morning of the 28th day of February, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$929,555.82
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		69,931.79
Overdrafts, as per schedule		461.68
Due from trust companies, State and Nat'l banks, as per schedule		143,245.53
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$225,853.87	
Other real estate, as per schedule	63,036.82	
		288,890.69
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		42,100.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		4,780.00
Specie, as per schedule		24,014.67
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		80,672.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$36,040.41	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	3,585.43	
		39,625.84
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses		596.49
		$1,623,874.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$30,033.32	
Exchange	138.56	
Interest	3,427.59	
		33,599.47
Due depositors as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$1,079,078.03	
Demand certificates of deposit	41,896.39	
Certified checks	14,495.13	
Cashier's checks outstanding	381.24	
		1,135,850.79
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		50,000.00
Due sayings banks		103,719.25
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends		705.00
		$1,623,874.51

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
MR. EDWARD P. STEERS, Pres't, is absent and cannot join in this report. F. B. FRENCH, Cashier of the Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at cor. 125th St. and Lexington Av., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, for himself says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 28th day of February, 1896; and he further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 28th day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponent's personal supervision.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to by deponent the 2nd day of March, 1896, before me.
THOS. CRAWFORD, (80)
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
on the morning of the 28th day of February, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$581,814.50
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		2,030.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		353.91
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		164,154.43
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		202,937.50
Specie, as per schedule		39,743.77
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		38,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule		480.28
Loss and expenses, viz.: Taxes paid	$2,883.81	
Current expenses	8,447.61	
Exchange account	248.13	
		11,579.55
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.: Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
Furniture and fixtures.	5,000.00	
		$1,046,093.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		60,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$9,354.28	
Interest	3,393.20	
Other profits	143.88	
		12,891.36
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$799,516.54	
Demand certificates of deposit	6,493.82	
Certified checks	16,730.26	
Cashier's checks outstanding	386.96	
		823,127.58
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		50,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends		75.00
		$1,046,093.94

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
GEO. F. VAIL, President, and WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier, of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East 14th Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 28th day of February, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 28th day of February, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
GEO. F. VAIL, President.
WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 2d day of March, 1896, before me.
MORRIS E. STERNE,
No. 333. Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, on Wednesday, March 18th, 1896, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
C. H. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
157 Broadway,
New-York, Feb. 21, 1896.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 5, 1896. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 11, 1896.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung for election of Directors for the next year will take place on MONDAY, March 9, 1896, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the office of The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

TWO BANK SWINDLERS TAKEN

F. L. SEAVER AND "JOE" McCLUSKEY UNDER ARREST.

Thought to Have Been Concerned in Cheating the Nevada National Bank of San Francisco, Cal.

An account of the capture of clever bank swindlers was given out last evening by the Pinkerton Detective Agency, at 66 Exchange Place. The men were Frank L. Seaver, with a dozen aliases, and "Joe" McCluskey, who also went by other names. Both are well known to the police of this city.

The Nevada National Bank of San Francisco was swindled last December out of $20,000. A man giving the name of A. H. Dean, and claiming to be about to enter the commission business, leased offices in the Crocker Building, San Francisco, Dec. 2. The Superintendent of the building introduced him two days later at the Nevada Bank, where he deposited $2,500 in currency. He continued making deposits and withdrawals until Dec. 17, when he deposited a draft for $22,000, drawn by the Bank of Woodland on the Crocker-Woodworth National Bank of San Francisco.

He presented next day a check for $20,000, and received the amount in gold. He left in a buggy, got out in one of the residence portions of the city, told the boy to drive around for three hours, and then disappeared. It was discovered that the draft had been raised from $12 to $22,000. The case was put into the hands of the Pinkertons, who are agents for the American Bankers' Association.

All efforts to find the thief were unsuccessful. Cashier A. C. Anderson of the St. Paul National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., notified the Pinkertons on Feb. 21 that a man giving the name of D. W. Woods had deposited currency and a check for $1,400 drawn by J. M. Shaw on the Union National Bank of Minneapolis, and expressed the opinion that this was Dean.

Investigation showed that Woods had taken an office in the Court Block, St. Paul, and claimed to be in the commission business, while Shaw had hired a Minneapolis office and made the same claim. Both men were introduced at the banks by their landlords. The bankers' rogues' gallery showed Shaw to be "Joe" McCluskey, who had just ended a ten years' term in the Maryland State prison, and a comparison of handwriting and descriptions linked Woods with Dean.

Shaw soon afterward deposited in the Union National Bank three small drafts purchased by Woods in Moorehead, Minn., and Fargo and Grand Forks, S. D. Within a few days Shaw drew out all his money except $200, and Woods wanted to close his account with the St. Paul bank. They were immediately arrested, and are being held for the San Francisco officers.

Woods, or Seaver, must have gone to St. Paul directly from New-York. He had an office in the building of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, at 5 Madison Avenue. It was charged after he left that he had swindled a number of persons out of large sums of money.

His first record was made in Chicago, where he attempted to pass a twenty-dollar counterfeit. He was later arrested in New-York by Secret Service Detectives Baggs and McManus, and sentenced to three years in the Kings County Penitentiary. After his release he swindled lumber shippers by diverting their consignments to him at some point along the road and selling them.

McCluskey is ranked as one of the most expert bank sneak thieves in the country. He has frequently been in prison for his work, his last conviction having been for a theft in the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington.

Seaver has a wife living at 253 West Thirty-ninth Street, or at least a woman who is known as Emma Blackmore claims to be his wife, and is addressed in his letters as his wife.

COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY'S YEAR.

Meeting of the Shareholders and the Statement Respecting Earnings.

The annual statement of the Commercial Cable Company for 1895 was submitted to the shareholders at their annual meeting yesterday.

The gross earnings amounted to $2,009,738.14, and the working and other expenses to $794,340.53, leaving a balance of $1,215,397.61.

There was an increase in the earnings of $236,304.10, and an increase in expenses of $31,344.69, as compared with the previous year, resulting in an increase in net earnings of $204,959.41.

Dividends of 1¾ per cent. for the quarters ending March 31, June 30, Sept. 30, and Dec. 31 have been paid, a total of 7 per cent. for the year on the capital stock, amounting to $700,000.

The reserve fund has been augmented by the purchase of $200,000 United States Government bonds. The balance of the year's profit, amounting to $315,397.61, remains to the credit of profit and loss.

The following Directors were elected for the year: J. W. Mackay, James Gordon Bennett, George G. Ward, Sir Donald A. Smith, Sir William C. Van Horne, Clarence H. Mackay, T. Skinner, G. G. Howland, C. R. Hosmer, R. Irvin, G. S. Coe, A. B. Chandler, F. C. Platt.

BAPTIST MINISTERS TO MEET IN SECRET.

Their Secretary Will Give All Proper Information to the Newspapers.

The regular weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers of New-York and vicinity was held in the new hall at 182 Fifth Avenue yesterday. The attendance was larger than usual. The Nominating Committee reported the names of the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone of Brooklyn for President and the Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers for Vice President. The report was accepted, and the candidates were unanimously elected.

A resolution was offered that henceforth all reporters for the secular newspapers be excluded from the Baptist ministers' meetings. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur said that the ministers met Mondays for the purpose of discussing family matters and having friendly and confidential talks regarding the best means of performing their pastoral duties; that much of the topics brought up for discussion were not intended for the public ear, and, although the newspapers had been kind to him, he believed it to be for the best interests of the ministers to close the doors against the representatives of the secular press, with the understanding that the Secretary would give the newspapers such information as should be proper after the adjournment of the meetings. It was so determined.

A VERY SMALL ICE CROP HARVESTED.

But Little More Than Half the Usual Quantity Secured for the Summer.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 2.—The warm weather of the last few days and the heavy rains accompanying it have ended the ice harvest along the Hudson River. The season has been decidedly unsuccessful, and, although over a half, and maybe two-thirds, of the crop has been harvested, much of the ice stored in the houses is of an inferior quality.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company of New-York has harvested less than half its average crop, while some of the other large companies have made a better showing. But little ice has been cut below Staatsburg, and the houses below that point are nearly empty. The houses of the Knickerbocker Company have in all a capacity for about 1,800,000 tons, which is nearly as large as all the other houses combined. Altogether, not over 1,000,000 tons of ice are estimated to have been harvested. Fortunately for the ice companies, however, nearly all of them carried over a large supply from last year.

FOR COLLEGE REGATTAS

The Poughkeepsie Course Will Probably Be Selected.

SPRINGFIELD TO TRY HARD FOR IT

Poughkeepsie's Offer to the Crews as Liberal as Any, and It Has All the Advantages for Spectators.

Poughkeepsie's chances for getting the regatta between the college crews from Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania seem to have brightened materially during the past few days. The Citizens' Committee of that city has been able to raise the necessary money to make such an offer in the way of assisting the college crews to defray their expenses as has removed this obstacle as to the ultimate selection of that course. The one thing that now appears as against the course is the fear that it will not be possible to secure such guarantees from owners of steamers, sailing craft, and towing vessels as will insure a clear course when the two regattas are to be rowed.

Final decision as to the selection of the course has been left until a week from Saturday, when the gentlemen having this matter in charge will again meet at the University Athletic Club, having in the meantime visited the Springfield, Mass., course, which is favored by Harvard. The delay in the selection was made at the request of a committee from the Springfield Board of Trade, which wished to make an offer as to what they would or could do for the collegians.

These sanguine gentlemen think that they will be able to get from the management of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company a promise to build a side track on the west bank of the Connecticut River, over which there can be run observation trains while the regattas are in progress. But the railroad company will not promise to do this unless the four colleges interested will agree to hold races at Springfield for a certain number of years. This the college representatives cannot promise to do, as their arrangement for the regatta is for one year only.

Without an observation train the Springfield course seems out of the question, as there is no chance whatever for people who would wish to see the race. The Connecticut River course is through a flat country, which does not offer so good advantages for seeing the regatta as does Saratoga even. The bluffs along Saratoga Lake offer some sort of a spot for spectators, but those who remember the regattas at Springfield in the '70s cannot well forget the discomforts they suffered while striving to see even the finish of the college regattas that were held there. All even the sharpest eyes could see was the last half mile of the race, and from the west bank it was impossible then to tell which one of the crews was the victor. The people on the east bank were even worse off in this respect, and they had only about a minute of the race to gratify them for their trip to the pretty New-England city.

It is understood that the owners of the various towing lines operating on the Hudson River have given assurance that they will keep their tows from getting at or on the course on the day set for the race. They did this a year ago, and kept their promises to the letter, and there was no cause for complaint on this score. If the same assurances are given this year there is but little doubt that Poughkeepsie will be selected when the committee has its final meeting on the 14th.

It is understood that the Poughkeepsie Citizens' Committee has agreed to build floats, police and buoy the course, and furnish boathouses and quarters for the four crews during their stay at Poughkeepsie free of all expense to the collegians, as well as the necessary transportation for crews, shells and launches. This same offer has been made by Saratoga, and Springfield is understood to be willing to do the same. But as neither Springfield nor Saratoga can offer anything like the same advantages for speculators as can Poughkeepsie, the latter course has a marked advantage which its advocates will press as far as is possible.

Business at the Mining Exchange.

Sales at the Mining Exchange yesterday reached 59,500 shares of stock, a small total compared with the promises of business when the Exchange opened Feb. 20. There is no doubt that the improvements in management indicated as desirable by the brokers at Saturday's meeting will be made operative by the Directors. A meeting will be held to-day for that purpose.

The sales yesterday followed Denver's lead. They included 21,400 Old Gold at 5 to 6 cents, 15,000 Mineral Farm at 3¼ to 3¼ cents, 7,500 Mic Mac at 9⅞ to 10½c, 5,500 Little Carlisle at 5¼ to 5½ cents, and 5,000 Elsie at 3½ cents. Gold Hill made its appearance on the list yesterday, and 500 shares were sold at 16 cents. There was a bid of $3 per share for Anchoria Leland, but no sales.

The Will of Harry Howard.

The will of Harry Howard, the old-time fireman, who died Feb. 6 last, was filed with the Surrogate for probate yesterday. The estate is valued at $1,000 in personal property, and $7,000 in real estate, all of which Howard left to Henrietta Mosher of 420 East Fifty-first Street, who is made sole executrix.

Miss Mosher, in the petition for probate, says she has made diligent search for relatives of Mr. Howard, but has failed to find any.

Justice Pryor on Duty Again.

Justice Roger A. Pryor appeared on the bench in Special Term, Part III., of the Supreme Court, yesterday for the first time since undergoing a surgical operation, three weeks ago.

Although looking pale and thin, he expressed himself as feeling much better than before the operation was performed.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails will be opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Bahia and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon, (letters must be directed "per Albert Dumois";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Haiti, and Santa Martha, per steamship Xumuri; at 2 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Dominic, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Dominic";) at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamers from Baltimore; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at 2 PM for Brazil, per steamship Turkish Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Turkish Prince";) at 2 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 3 PM, per steamer from Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Arroyo; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Port William; at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Flaxman, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Flaxman";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 2 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 20 and up to March 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 28 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Mch. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser, Apr. 11, 10 AM
Fulda, Mch. 21, 10 AM | Werra, April 18, 10 AM
Ems, March 28, 10 AM | Fulda, April 25, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $80 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK ....Mar. 4 | ST. PAUL ....Mar. 18
ST. L

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Some Items of Interest from the Brokers—Details of the Various Auction Offerings.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Henry Corn, at about $125,000, the two five-story business buildings 40 and 42 West Twenty-second Street, 46 by 98.9. The property rents for $10,000 per year.

Mr. George B. Read has sold for Mrs. Mary F. Rising, to Mrs. J. B. Sutphen, the three-story brick dwelling 250 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Messrs. Golding & Whitehouse have sold for John Sloane, at about $30,000, the three-story brick stable, 159 East Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

The Sherwood estate has sold, at about $80,000, the ten lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, beginning 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

Mr. J. B. Ketcham has sold for Mrs. Sarah Davis, the dwelling at 2,010 Fifth Avenue, to Henry M. Denton, who will remodel the building for business purposes.

The firm of Frothingham & Timpson were the brokers in the sale of the Hotel Viano property, on East Eighteenth Street, to Louis M. Jones. The latter gave in exchange the six-story brick, stone and iron stores and lofts 131 to 137 Spring Street, 98.3 by 100. Messrs. W. A. White & Sons represented Mr. Jones in the transaction.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold, in partition of the Henry Dennerlein estate, the plot, 100 by 99, at the northwest corner of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, with frame dwelling and barns, to A. M. Guttman, at $18,700. He also sold to Leo Hutter, at $4,050, the lease for 1,000 years of the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 49 feet west of Melrose Avenue.

Under foreclosure, Mr. Wells sold to Leo Hutter, at $4,000, the northwest corner of Wales Avenue and Fox (One Hundred and Fiftieth) Street, 55 by 100, with two two-story frame dwellings, one with store.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, auction sale, 831 and 833 Third Avenue, east side, 30.2 feet south of Fifty-first Street, two four-story brick buildings, with extensions, respectively 14.6 and 15.0½ by 66.6.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 250 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 305.8 feet east of West End Avenue, 19.4 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,125.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emmet R. Olcott, referee, 71 Convent Avenue, east side, 699.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,930; on prior mortgage, $25,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 341 and 343 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 173 feet west of First Avenue, each 27 by 100.5, two five-story brownstone flats. Due on judgment on each, $3,320; on prior mortgage on each, $16,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, A. C. Brown, referee, 101 and 103 East Seventy-second Street, the former the northeast corner of Park Avenue, each 20 by 102.2, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment on corner, $40,600; on No. 103, $32,625.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Donald McLean, referee, 1,019 and 1,023 Lexington Avenue, the latter the southeast corner of Seventy-third Street, two four-story brownstone dwellings, the corner one 17.2 by 70, and the other 17 by 70. Due on judgments on corner, $1,975; prior mortgage, $14,500; on No. 1,019, $1,920; prior mortgage, $11,500.

By Edward L. Kennelly, Jr., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, King's Bridge Road, Fordham, east side, 221.13 feet north of a curve, opposite Monument L. I. 124, 35.5 by 98.47 by 39 3-10 by 81.0 6-10. Due on judgment, $4,030.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 207 Sixth Avenue, by Sarah J. Wychoff of 240 West Fifty-fifth Street, four-story brick store and office; cost, $25,000.

No. 196 West Houston Street, by Edward C. Heerwagen of 207 East Twenty-first Street, three-story brick stable; cost $10,000.

Nos. 206 and 208 Mercer Street, by Robert and Ogden Goelet of 591 Fifth Avenue, four-story brick store and lofts; cost, $50,000.

Mohegan Avenue, east side, 265 feet west of Samuel Street, by Anna R. Mahnken of 839 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

No. 189 Broome Street, by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., alterations to three-story brick school; cost, $800.

Fourth Street, north side, 530 feet west of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, by Isabella Bloomfield, alterations to two-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, by Maria L. Fields, alterations to one and one-half story frame dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March, 2.

102D ST, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Charles E. Rhinelander and wife to Leopold Rosenthal $15,650

SAME PROPERTY; Leopold Rosenthal to Moses F. Wallach 21,650

106TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; John L. Schappert and wife to John Schappert, executor, &c., of Lorenz Schappert 3,000

MADISON AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 105th St, 25x70; Peter Vollmer and wife to John Zellweger 23,000

127TH ST, n s, 225 feet; Johanna Nolte to Morris Solomon 14,500

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Solomon to Resa Jacobs 1

112TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.11; Morgan J. O'Brien and wife to Mitchell Valentine 5,500

118TH ST, 241 East; Dennis Cahill to Carl J. Schneider 1

134TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 100x99.11; Sarah Eggers and Edward Bissinger and wives to Henry B. Anderson 31,000

PLEASANT AV, e s, 88.2 ft s of 116th St, 37.3x irregular, 292 and 294 Pleasant Av; Harman H. Fajen and wife to Bernard Meyer 1

124TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Samson Lachman and others to Archibald D. Russell 50,000

8TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 114th St, 25x100; Philip Braender and wife to Nettchen Seligmann 1

BOULEVARD, w s, 424.7 ft n of 123d St, 70.5x124.1 to centre line of Old Bloomingdale Road by 72.10x142.6; Marie L. Combes to Frank L. Smith 20,000

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner 142d St, 24.11x102.11 to Hamilton Place, e s, by 27.2 to St, by 113.6; Timothy Donovan and wife to Morris Steinhardt 100

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Sanford Z. Stifter to Lilly R. Stern and another 27,750

8TH AV, 2,196; Mina Rosenwelg to Isaac Frank 1

120TH ST, 307 West; Annette Shannon to Edward W. Tynan 1

116TH ST AND 7TH AV, s w cor, 27.11x100.11; Maggie A. Belcher to Thomas S. Williams 1

170TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Bridget Bradley 4,100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft s of 157th St, 25x100; Herman Hugle to David Stewart 1

AMSTERDAM AV, same property; Frank P. Schimpf and wife to Herman Hugle.. 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w cor Boulevard, 200 ft to 134th St by 100, ½ part; Margaret Smith to Ferdinand Forsch 100

152D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Margaret J. Leslie to John H. Allen 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w cor Southern Boulevard, 200 ft to 134th St by 100, ½ part; Sarah A. Dinant and others to Ferdinand Forsch 100

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 290 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to James L. Scott 3,700

WATER ST, n s, 71 ft e of Scammel St, 23.9x72.2x23.9x78.3; William Lane to Isaac B. Welsh 12,500

WATER ST, 71; Helen C. Irving and another to Arbuckle Brothers 24,500

OLIVER ST, 74; Wales F. Severance, referee, to Sarah Jacobs 23,000

WATER ST, 340; Simon P. Flannery and wife to Joseph Moglia and John Buzzi.. 10

BROADWAY, 377 and 379; Isaac Lawrence and others to James G. K. Lawrence and another 1

SAME PROPERTY; Catharine A. Lawrence and Esther Von Voss to John T. Williams 500,000

11TH ST, 38 West; Leavitt J. Hunt to Richard W. Stevenson 10

PRINCE ST, 56; William H. Stanton, Jr., to Robert L. Shaw 1

SPRING ST, 131 to 137; Louis M. Jones to Mary Augusta Margaret W. Folsom 290,000

MULBERRY ST, 242; Andrew C. Zabriskie and wife to Pius C. Volta 37,000

11TH ST, 38; Frank Moss and wife to Leavitt J. Hunt 24,500

JANE ST, s s, 55.3 ft w of Hunson St, 21.7xirregular, William Jaycocks and wife to Edward Rodgers 9,625

BETHUNE ST, s s, 103 ft e of Washington St, 22x88.7x22.3x92.10; William Noble and wife to K. S. Fullerton 30,000

BROADWAY, 1,365, one-third part; Mary J. Schmidt to Isabella Loring 43,333

85TH ST, 138 West; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Adeline Widmayer 1

BOULEVARD, w s, corner of 85th St, 102.5x92.7x102.2x100.10; Colonial Bank to Albert J. Adams 1

SAME PROPERTY; Frank W. Arnold to the Colonial Bank 13,750

42D ST, 252 West; Edmund L. Baylies and wife to Nathalie E. Baylies 1

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 20th St, 50.5x100; Harry M. Denton and wife to Charles Ottmann 1

90TH ST, 24 West; Anthony Strauss to D. McKewan 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 85th St, 102.2x150; D. W. James and wife to John Casey 100

68TH ST, 85 West; James C. Perry, as executor and trustee, to Leila F. Adams. 32,500

60TH ST, 34 West; John C. McNeelly to Augustine F. Hewit and others 1

79TH ST, s s, 18.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x76.8; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Mary E. Penwick 1

60TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 19x102.2; Eudora H. Nellis and another to Mary de Goicouria 1

61ST ST, 35 to 43 West; William Boggs and wife to William R. Bronk 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 728; Annie C. Doyle to Frederick P. Fletcher 1

63D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Adeline Windmayer to E. C. Potter 1

NORTH 3D AV, e s, 125 ft n of Spring Place, 25x102.6x28.6x100.6; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Annie T. Ponder.... 6,500

PLOT in 23d Ward, 449.9 ft n of Westchester Av by 100 ft w of Prospect Av, runs e 70.7xs 26.4xw 73.7xn 25.11; Charles A. Mapes and wife to Rosa Flood 1

FRANKLIN AV, s s, 57.8 ft e from s w corner of Lot 132, 30x100; Charles A. Mapes and wife to George Friedgen.... 5,000

187TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Tiebout Av, 25x100; Henry S. Germond and others to Marie L. Collins 1

170TH ST, s s, 125.1 ft w of Bristow St, 25x127.1x25x127.11; Herman Wauer and wife to George Illes 5,800

VALENTINE AV, e s, 600 ft from 184th St, 100x250; Marie Collins to Charles H. Collins 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, adjoining land of William A. Smith; Mary E. Ryan, as executrix, to Thomas G. Patterson 1

ROAD from Westchester Church to West Farms, 75 ft n from n corner of James Hyde's land, 75x316; same road at n corner of land of James Hyde, 98.6x333; Cornelius Danahy to Frank Danahy.... 3,500

13TH AV, n e s, 84¼ ft of Lot 119, map of Wakefield; Edward L'Estrange Phipps and wife to Michael Kaminski 1

BRYDGES ST, w s, Lots 59, 60, and 61, map of South Mount Vernon; O. V. Pitman and wife to Mary D. Kilborn 1

84TH ST, 259 West; James K. Shaw and wife to Mary N. Newland 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 728; Frederick P. Fletcher and wife to Isabella Arentz.... 28,000

13TH AV, n e s, Lot 119, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Mary A. Swatooy to E. L'Estrange Phipps 1

GREEN AV, s s, 125 ft w of Mapes Av, 50x100; George Brockway to James W. Crossley 3,000

ELLIOTT AV, n w s, Lot 33, map of Schuylerville, 50x148x50x143.6; Thomas Gahren and others to Mary J. Jardine 1,000

WEST BROADWAY, 532; Horace J. Brookes, as executor, to Gerolamo Celia and another 27,500

SAME PROPERTY; Horace J. Brookes, individually, and others to same 1

107TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92.3; Christina Ritter and another, executors, to Katharina Gaydoul 18,700

BROADWAY, 356; William Wetterer to Gibson Putzel 110,250

PRINCE ST, 56; Charles Ottmann and wife to William H. Stanton, Jr. 1

ALLEN ST, 121; Benjamin Kroone, as executor, to Samuel Engel and another... 22,000

18TH ST, n s, 210.11 ft e of Broadway, 75x92; Margaret W. Folsom to L. M. Jones 180,000

37TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; John H. Rogan, referee, to Mary J. Hennessey 5,950

IRVING PLACE, e s, 27 ft s of 19th St, 26x106.8; Emma M. Work and others to Pauline Schelbe 37,750

38TH ST, n s, Lot 355, map Ellen E. Ward; John A. Schappert and wife to John Schappert, as executors 20,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 46th St, 20.5x75 1

37TH ST, s s, 216.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x98.9; Catharine J. Connor to Alice J. Connor and another 1

77TH ST, s s, 394.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 87.6x102.2; Edward A. Morrison to Joseph Hemerschlag 1

89TH ST, 55 West; William Bahler to Gustav Peetz 1

61ST ST, n s, 68 ft e of Park Av, 19x100.5; Flora Marks to Joseph A. Muldoon and others 21,750

EAST END AV, e s, 50.4 ft n of 82d St, 25.4x98; Frank Lochner and wife to Christian Englehardt 100

88TH ST, s s, 281 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Eva Knoll to Julius Zenke and wife.... 1

3D AV, w s, 50 ft s of 58th St, 25x95; Harry D. Wallen to Frederick F. Proctor 1

3D AV, w s, s of 58th St, 25x95; Sophia Robert to Harry D. Wallen 1

11TH ST, n s, 129.2 ft e of 2d Av, 27.1x100.11; James O'Gorman and wife to Joseph Rusciana and another 12,800

8TH AV, s w s, 75.5 ft s of 114th St, 25.6x100; Philip Braender and wife to James Walsh 1

117TH ST, n s, 132.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 70.11x100.11; William Hatton and another, rtsutees, to Jacob D. Butler 30,000

22D ST, 42 West; Louis Ettlinger and wife to Henry Corn 130,000

19TH ST, 410-412 West; Catharine J. Cooke to Mary E. Manuel 1

1ST AV, 659-661; John Jeroloman, referee, to Robert McGill 17,350

8TH AV, n w corner of 139th St; Edmund Coffin and wife to Matthew C. Kerwan 10

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of Mount Hope Place, 50x108.4x50x108.1; John Trischka and wife to Elizabeth M. Shuttleworth 1

CRESCENT AV, s s, Lot 39, map of Belmont Village; Robert L. Harrison, as assignee to E. Osborne Smith 105

Recorded Leases.

CAMERON, Alexander, to John Murray; Madison Av, n e corner of 101st St, 5 years ..... $900 to $1,200

JONES, Louis M., to the Stewart, Howe & May Company; 131-133 Spring St, 5 years 7,500

PLASTRICK, Sarah, to Sinn & Marcotte; 144 East 53d St, 5 1-12 years $900 to 1,000

REUBEL, George, to George S. O'Dowd; 697 3d Av, 3 years 1,104

STEPHEN, Anson P., to Melvin Stephens and others; n w s of William St, 41 ft n e of Cedar St, 40 years 8,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, John H., to Laura F. Van Riper; n s of 152d St, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years $1,800

AUZOLONE, Peter and wife to Henriette Lippman; 303 East 111th St, 5 years.. 4,000

BLAESIUS, Emile, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; Elm Av, Lots 4, 5, and 6, map of Horton property, Belmont village, 1 year 3,650

BUTLER, Jacob D., to the trustees of B. H. Hutton, deceased; n s of 147th St, 132.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year 25,000

BORNMANN, John, and wife to William Faust; w s of Lenox Av, 76.11 ft s of 123th St, 2 years 1,500

BRADLEY, Bridget, to Isabella S. Wall; n s of 170th St, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 2,600

BROWN, Eugene, and wife to James Quinlan; s s of 146th St, 265 ft e of 7th Av, 1½ years 2,000

BOETZEE, Helen and Peter A. Cornelia L. Marshall; w s of 3d Av, 50.5 ft n of 58th St, 1 year 10,000

BOGGS, William, and wife to Lambert Suydam; w s of Madison Av, 41.5 ft n of 60th St, 1 year 1,000

BURNS, Patrick B., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 108th St, 202 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.. 6,000

CHILTON, Mary S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 125 5th Av, 3 years. 55,000

CONNOLLY, Mary, to Celia R. Bradley; Morris Av, w s, 59.2 ft n of 150th St, 1 year 275

CAREY, James F., and wife to George Fruh; 105½ and 107 Cherry St, 18 months 4,500

CANFIELD, D. Willis James; n w corner of 85th St and Amsterdam Av, 3 years 114,000

CROSSLEY, James W., to Catherine A. Deal; s s of Green Av, 125 ft w of Mapes Av, 3 years 2,000

SAME to Semard Earton; same property, 1 year 500

DILES, George, to George Bechmann; s s of 170th St, 152.2 ft w of Bristow St, 1 year 800

DWIGHT, John, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n e corner of 2d Av and 112th St, 5 years 100,000

DOYLE, Anna M. and Michael L., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s e corner of 6th Av and 53d St, 1 year 90,000

ENGLERT, Michael, to Theresa Levens; 33 and 35 Delancey St and 131 Forsyth St, corner, 1 year 2,500

ETTLINGER, Louis, to Samuel Corn and another; 91 and 93 5th Av, installments, lease 80,000

ENGELHARDT, Christian, to Frank Lechner and wife; w s of West End Av, 50.4 ft n of 82d St, 2 years 4,000

FARLEY, Thomas, and wife to R. Duke Barnum; n s of Freeman St, 225 ft e of Union Av, 3 years 2,500

FRIEDGEN, George and Mary, to Charles A. Mapes; s e s of Franklin Av, part of Lot 132, map of Morrisania, 2½ years. 2,000

FORSCH, Ferdinand, to Margaret Smith; s w corner of St. Ann's Av and 134th St, 3 years 12,000

SAME to Anthony B. Dinant and others; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and Southern Boulevard, 3 years 12,000

FENWICK, Mary E., to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; s s of 79th St, 18.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 17,000

FOLEY, Anna A., to the Birkbeck Savings and Loan Company of America; e s of Edison Av, 152.5 ft n of Pelham Road, installments 900

GOODWIN, John, and wife to Ellen Lacracy; n s of 103d St, 180 ft e of Riverside Drive, 2 years 16,500

GOODRIDGE, Charlotte M., and husband to Caroline L. Goodridge; 231 to 239 West 41st St, 3 years 10,000

SAME to Frederic G. Goodridge; 234 to 242 West 42d St, 3 years 10,000

GENT, Mary M., to Henry Schiffer; s s of 151st St, 55 ft w of Wales Av, 1 year.. 600

HOFFMAN, Julius C., and wife to John Riexinger and wife; w s of Park Av, 25 ft n of 116th St, 1 year 2,500

JONES, Louis M., and wife to the United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 18th St, 210.11 ft e of Broadway, 1 year 90,000

JUNG, Alexander, and wife, to Charles Kotzenberg; 2,177 8th Av, 3 years 3,000

KIMBALL, Alonzo, and others to Randolph W. Townsend; 487 West End Av, 3 years 11,000

KRAKOWER, Ismael, and wife to Mary Silverstone; w s of Gouverneur St, 130 ft s of Madison St; 2 years 750

KERVAN, Matthew C., to Edmund Coffin; n w corner of 8th Av and 139th St, 1 year 57,000

LOWEN, Charles, and wife to George Young; n e corner of Boulevard and 89th St, 1 year 115,000

LUTHER, Grace W., to John H. Wilson; s w s of 20th St, No. 432, 1 year 675

LEESON, William G., and wife to Talladega College; s s of 148th St, 112.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years and four months 7,000

SAME to same; s s of 148th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years and 4 months. 7,000

MOGLIA, Joseph, and John Buzzi to Simon P. Flannery, 340 Water St, 2 years 1,500

McGILL, Robert, to Gregorio de Quesada; 659 and 661 1st Av, 3 years 1,500

McDOWELL, Alexander, to Albert M. Patterson, executor, &c.; s e corner of 146th St and Amsterdam Av, 1 year 40,000

NORRIS, John G., and wife to Albert I. Sire; 34 Stanton St, installments, 3 years 6,500

NEWLAND, Mary N., to John Sloane, executor, &c., of Douglas Sloane, deceased; 259 West 84th St, 5 years 11,000

SAME and husband to James K. Shaw; 259 West 84th St, 2 years 2,000

PASSAVANT, Margaret, and husband to Francis J. Gasquet and another, trustees, &c.; 24 West 69th St, 5 years 20,000

RODGERS, Edward, to John T. Pulling; 60 Jane St, 5 years 2,000

REINHEIMER, Benjamin, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 255 East 71st St, 2 years 10,000

ROSENTHAL, Leopold, to Charles E. Rhinelander; s s of 102d St, 280 ft e of 8d Av, 3 years 2,500

SEITZ, William, to Rosamond H. Ilsley; n s of 175th St, 122 ft e of Washington Av, 2 years 4,500

SCHNABEL, Edmund, and wife to Smith Williamson; s s of Jennings St, 95.2 ft e of Union Av, 3 years 2,000

SCHOPPER, Henry, to William W. Anderson; w s of Clinton Av, 120 ft s of Lebanon St, notes 986

SEITZ, William, to William H. Hewlett; n s of 175th St, 104.6 ft e of Washington Av, and adjoining property, 2 years, (two mortgages) 9,000

SAME to Isabella G. Francis; n s of 175th St, 69.6 ft e of Washington Av, 2 years 4,500

SCHIMPF, Frank P., and wife to Mark Ash; w s of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft s of 157th St, 1 year 2,000

STANTON, William H., Jr., to Robert H. Coleman; 56 Prince St, 3 years 35,000

SCHEIBLE, Pauline, to Elizabeth Marbury; s s of Irving Place, 27 ft s of 19th St, 1 year 25,750

SCHIMPF, Frank P., to Mark Ash; w s of Amsterdam Av, 100 ft s of 157th St, 2 years 1,500

SMITH, Frank L., to Marie L. Combes; w s of Boulevard, 624.7 ft n of 122d St, 5 years 16,000

VOLTA, Pius C., and wife to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 242 Mulberry St, 1 year 18,500

WEYMAN, Christian, and wife to The Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of Briggs Av, 225 ft w of Suburban St, installments 3,840

WILLIAMS, John T., to Catharine A. Lawrence; 377-379 Broadway, 3 years.... 200,000

SAME to Esther Von Voss; same property, 3 years 200,000

WIDMAYER, Adeline, to Eugene C. Potter; 134 to 138 West 85th St, (three mortgages,) 1 year 3,000

WHEELER, Ward, and wife to The Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New-York; e s of Boulevard, 34 ft n of 152d St, 3 years 11,000

SAME to same; e s of Boulevard, 18 ft n of 152d St, 3 years 10,000

SAME to Edward H. Varnum, trustee; e s of Boulevard, 67 ft n of 152d St, 3 years. 11,000

SAME to The Real Estate Trust Company, guardian, &c., of Alex. M. Ross; e s of Boulevard, 51 ft n of 152d St, 3 years.... 9,500

WHEELER, Ward, and wife to Alonzo G. McLaughlin; s s of 152d St, 109 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 10,000

SAME to same; n s of 152d St, 94 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 10,000

SAME to same; n s of 152d St, 78 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 9,500

SAME to Irving Grinnell estate, trustees, &c.; e s of Boulevard, 83.11 ft n of 152d St, 3 years 10,000

WALLEN, Harry D., to Sophia Robert; w s of 3d Av, 50 ft s of 58th St, 3 years. 15,000

ZENKE, Julius, and wife to Eva Knoll; s s of 88th St, 281 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years. 4,800

ZELLWEGER, John, to Peter Vollmer; s w s of Madison Av, 75.11 ft s of 135th St, 1½ years 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWNE, Caroline, to John Webb $14,266

CASEY, John, to D. W. James 46,170

CORN, Henry, to Henry Dazian 1

DYKMAN, Henry T., executor of William D. Warren, to Carrie K. Warren.. 11,800

SAME to Carrie K. Warren, guardian.. 11,800

CALDWELL, William A. to Caroline B. Cauldwell 7,000

ETTLINGER, Louis, to Henry Corn 20,000

GARRISON, William R., to Henry R. Phillips 50,000

KREMER, Eugene G., trustee, to the Murray Hill Bank 5,000

LOEB, Solomon, and another, trustees of William Meyer, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund 20,000

McLAUGHLIN, Alonzo G., to Real Estate Trust Company 1

ROSS, Estelle M., and another, administrators of John Ross, to Eva J. Rogers and another 10,000

SCHAFFER, William, to V. Elsasser 1,500

SMITH, John B., to Clara F. Winans 1

SIRE, Albert I., to Edward F. Browning. 6,500

SNOW, Frederick K., to Henry P. Bartlett 1

TODD, Judson S., to Frederick A. Snow.. 1

THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY to James F. Pierce, Superintendent of Insurance, &c., of New-York 1

TAYLOR, John B., and wife to Edwin Nicodemus and Jonas Winter 3,900

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D and 3d St, n e corner, 25x75; William Moorehead against Sarah E. Jones, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

BOSTON AV, s e s, 80.6 ft s w of 164th St, 26.10 ft front; William J. Roome against Fanny Davis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

64TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25 ft front; Giovanni Annino against Anthony E. Stilger, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

AUDUBON AV and 182d St, s e corner, 70x100; Thomas Ward against Bernard T. Kearns, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

87TH ST, 564; Bowery Savings Bank against Sarah A. Yates and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

11TH AV, e s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 50 ft front; Harlem Savings Bank against Emma F. Bunce and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

107TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 75 ft front; Bowery Savings Bank against Rosina M. Miller, executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BOULEVARD, w s, 27.11 ft s of 78th St, 20.2 ft front; Evelyn Van Wart against James Livingston and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BOULEVARD, w s, 27.11 ft s of 78th St, 20.2 ft front; Josephine Brooks, trustee, against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

78TH ST and Boulevard, s w corner, 100x27.11; Cornelia W. Hall, trustee, against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MAIN ST, w s, 95 ft n of Silver St, 25 ft front; Michael Kaminski against Minnie H. Grab, owner and contractor $56

CHERRY ST, 232 to 236; Harry W. Bell against Herman Wertheim, owner and contractor 215

95TH ST, 203 and 203 West; Peter J. Benson against Gustavus L. Lawrence, owner; Mallette & Collyer, contractor...

7TH AV, 127 to 131; Beer & Hess against Moses G. Beyer, owner; Hugh J. Spearing, contractor 338

SAME PROPERTY; J. V. Weber & Son against same 82

SAME PROPERTY; Don A. Gaylord against same 190

SAME PROPERTY; Candee & Smith against same 838

BROADWAY and 29th St, s w corner, 105.9x72.5; Lena K. Buellesbach against Lucy Gilsey, owner; E. L. Demarest, administratrix, lessee; Alfred E. Aarons, sublessee and contractor 422

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to loan at low rates.

Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N.Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N.Y.
CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS, ... $1,250,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

174 WEST 94TH ST.
TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP.
The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of
J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,
111 Broadway.

FOR SALE.
54 EAST 53d St. Terms to suit.
H. R. DREW & CO.
1 West 27th St.

5 STORY, 25 FOOT; ALL RENTED; PAYING over 10 per cent.; 116th St., cable road; grand future; wide street. STEVENS, Col. Av. 93d St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND & MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES IN SUMS TO SUIT.
APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
Apply to
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS PROPERTY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
The two four-story brick buildings, with two-story extension and lots,
NOS. 831 AND 833 3D AV.,
between 50th and 51st Sts.
Maps at office of Auctioneers, 24 Pine St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

NUTLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—Houses for sale and to let. Apply to MACY & DONALDSON, opp. Nutley Station.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BROWNstone high-stoop 20-foot-front house to let for $1,100; No. 1,029 Park Av., between 85th and 86th Sts.; one block from Lexington Av. cable cars; watchman in house. ISAAC STEVENS, 24 West 129th St.

TO LET.
58 EAST 25th St. Newly decorated.
H.R.DREW & CO.
1 West 27th St.

CHOICE WEST SIDE PRIVATE HOUSES.—Three and four story; $800 to $2,000.
STEVENS, Columbus Av., corner 93d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE fine business property on the northeast corner of 6th Av. and 38th St.; size about 72x85.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE GRAMERCY,
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address
C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

THE RICHFIELD, 235 TO 241 WEST 43d St., Near Broadway.—Handsome apartments; eight large, light rooms; steam heated; decorated; passenger elevators; $55 to $65.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

CAPE COD.—Wychmere Summer Cottages, Harwichport; completely furnished; sanitary plumbing; bathrooms; warm sea bathing; forest; rentals, $200 up; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SKELLEN, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. SKELLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of I. Newton Williams, at No. 37 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1896. CLARENCE M. SKELLEN, FREDERICK L. KINSEY, Executors. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Atty. for Executors, 37 Liberty St., N. Y. City. f4-law6mTu

JAY, ELIZABETH CLARKSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH CLARKSON JAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John L. Sutherland, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1896. BANYER CLARKSON, Executor. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Attorney for Executor, 71 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja14-law6mTu

BRADLEY, CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE BRADLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Delahunty, 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1895. ELLEN M. HENNESSY, Executrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for the Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New-York City. n26-law6mTu

QUACKENBUSH, FRANK T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank T. Quackenbush, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased,

DR. KORN WAS A PRISONER

His Aged Mother Charged that He Had Beaten Her.

HE CALLS HER A LIAR AND IS REBUKED

Korn Last Week Appeared in Dispossess Proceedings Against a Family That Owed $1.

Dr. Abraham Korn of 157 East Sixty-fifth Street, who appeared in the Yorkville Civil Court last Friday in proceedings to dispossess John Cox, his wife, and four children, from their home at 836 First Avenue because they owed $1, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon charged with beating his aged mother.

When Korn was arraigned his mother told Magistrate Flammer of the abuse she said she had been subjected to at the hands of her son. After Mrs. Korn had finished her story Dr. Korn denounced her.

"This woman has been a perfect devil," he said. "She is a liar, and her other children don't recognize her. Her own sisters don't recognize her. She has made my life miserable."

"Stop," said Magistrate Flammer. "I will not permit you to abuse your mother in this court. It is a sad spectacle to see a son calling his mother a liar in a public place."

"What can I do, Judge?" asked Korn. "She lies about me."

"Even if she does," replied the Magistrate, "if it was my mother I would consider it my duty as a son to forbear to pass the lie back."

Mrs. Korn got a warrant for her son's arrest last Friday afternoon. After listening to his denunciation of her yesterday she cried, and other women who were in the courtroom were also in tears. According to Mrs. Korn, when her husband died he left a large estate, consisting mainly of tenement houses, which were occupied principally by laboring people. She said her son had a divorced wife living and two children.

"He disgraced our family," said Mrs. Korn, "when he became separated from her. At the time of his separation he had $2,000 to his credit in the Columbia National Bank, and before he would consent to pay alimony to her he turned the money over to me and had placed it in the bank to my credit, so that he would be enabled to swear that he had no money when the question of how much he should pay his wife came up for consideration."

Mrs. Korn also said that some time ago a Miss Fannie Schiller of 339 East Fifty-third Street came to her house to live. The doctor lived with his mother and had his office on the first floor. Miss Schiller, according to Mrs. Korn, was a particular friend of Dr. Korn. "He brought this woman to my house," said Mrs. Korn, "and persisted in keeping her there against my wishes. I went to Miss Schiller's mother and told her about the matter. She said she had understood that her daughter was engaged to my son, and that there was no impropriety in her coming to my house. When my son learned of my objections to this woman's presence in the house he became enraged, and for the past two weeks has made life miserable for me.

"He threatened to kill me with a meat chopper on several occasions. When he placed the $2,600 to my credit in the bank, and after the court proceedings in the divorce case were over, I gave him a power of attorney, so he could draw the money at his will. He drew and spent all the money, until only $515.13 remained. I personally drew out $80 from the account, and he demanded payment for it from me. I asked him to wait a while, and the trouble between us started in good earnest from that time out. He threw me out of my bedroom last Friday, and broke a chair over my head.

"Here is a piece of the chair with which he struck me," said the old lady, while she held up a piece of wood the size of a policeman's night stick.

Miss Schiller and her mother were in court, and were admitted inside the rail while the case was going on. Dr. Korn called both to the stand to testify that he had always been kind to his mother. Mrs. Schiller said she allowed her daughter to live in the Korn household because she believed the daughter was about to marry Dr. Korn. The daughter said that Dr. Korn had always been a good-hearted son.

"I think the best thing I can do," said Magistrate Flammer, "is to put you under bonds to keep away from your mother."

"Your Honor," said the old woman, as the tears streamed down her face, "I don't want him sent away. Let him get out of my house. I will be in peace."

"Are you willing to leave the house?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes," replied Korn.

"He has a key of the place," said Mrs. Korn, "and if he gives that up, so I won't stand in nightly dread of his killing me, I will be satisfied."

At the request of Magistrate Flammer Korn delivered the key to his mother. He was paroled for further examination next Friday afternoon.

Korn was arrested under peculiar circumstances. He went to the Yorkville Civil Court to ask that dispossess proceedings be began against several families who lived in the tenements belonging to the Korn estate. Sergt. Fuller of the Yorkville Court squad remembered that he had given to Policeman Vail the warrant for Korn's arrest.

"Do you want these people turned out right away?" asked Sergt. Fuller.

"Yes," replied Dr. Korn; "they owe me money."

"Just wait a minute," said the Sergeant. In a minute Vail appeared with the warrant. He took Dr. Korn by the collar.

"What does this mean?" asked the doctor.

"It means that you are under arrest for beating your mother," said the policeman.

INSPECTOR CORTRIGHT NOT TO APPEAR.

Will Not Be Examined for Deputy Chief at Headquarters To-morrow.

Police Commissioners Roosevelt, Andrews, and Grant held a special meeting yesterday afternoon and rescinded the resolution ordering Inspector Cortright to appear for examination for Deputy Chief to-morrow.

Just what prompted this action is not known, as none of the Commissioners would talk. Commissioner Parker was not at the meeting. He on Friday last opposed the action of his colleagues in citing Cortright for examination.

It is known that Inspector Cortright himself did not care to be a candidate for Deputy Chief while there was opposition to him. It is understood that he conferred with the Commissioners and informed them that he would rather not enter the examination so long as Commissioner Parker dissented.

Commissioner Roosevelt, when visited, declined to discuss the situation. The talk around Headquarters is that all pending promotions are blocked for the present.

CONTESTING FOR H. C. DITMAS'S ESTATE.

His Brother Claims that His Second Marriage Was Illegal.

The contest over the estate of Henry C. Ditmas, who died at Gravesend Aug. 3, 1893, leaving an estate valued at $300,000, was begun in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Clement, yesterday. The plaintiff is Elias Ditmas, a brother. He is suing Mrs. Abigail V. Ditmas, the widow.

The suit is to set aside a quit-claim deed of the estate on the ground that it was given by plaintiff under a misapprehension, and because of false representation made by the defendant. The question of the legality of the marriage between the deceased and the defendant is also to be determined, as well as the legitimacy of the children.

Elias Ditmas says his brother's wife, Josephine B. Ditmas, obtained a divorce from him, and that under the decree he was forbidden to marry again during her life.

To Work for Water Front Bills.

The Maritime Exchange Committee on Docks met yesterday and decided to send a deputation to Albany to represent the Exchange before the Senate Committee on Affairs of Cities in favor of improving the New-York water front, as proposed by Senator Page's bill. President Vernon C. Brown appointed as such committee John A. Cormack, George Osgood Lord, and Oswald Miller.

SHOCKING DEATH OF AN OLD WOMAN

Miss Lindsley of Stratford, Conn., Threw Herself over the Banisters in a New-York Hospital.

Coroner Hoeber received a letter yesterday from Dr. H. Knapp of the Opthalmic and Aural Institute, at 46 East Twelfth Street stating that an old lady, whose name he did not give, had killed herself at the institute Sunday night by throwing herself over the banisters from an upper floor. In the letter Dr. Knapp said that the woman was from New-Haven, Conn. She was insane and had been treated at the institute for her eyes. She was to have been discharged as a cured patient yesterday.

At the institute all information about the case was refused. The body was taken to an undertaking establishment, to be called for by relatives. Her name was afterward found to be Miss Elizabeth Lindsley, seventy-five years old, of Stratford, Conn. Her father's name was given as James Harvey Lindsley of Stratford, Conn.

Miss Lindsley was well known in Stratford, and was quite wealthy. Besides the hospital attendants, she had a private nurse attending her. She left the parlor at the institute last Sunday night to go to her room on the fourth floor. While no one was watching her she threw herself over the banisters, meeting instant death.

The undertaker was directed last evening to forward the body to W. L. Phelps, New-Haven, Conn. Miss Lindsley was assaulted at her home about two years ago by masked burglars, and had never been entirely well since, either in mind or body.

WOULD NOT GRANT HIS REQUEST.

Swarthing Killed Himself When His Wife's Picture Was Not Shown to Him.

Charles Swarthing, a butcher of Five Corners, Jersey City, committed suicide yesterday at 29 Marion Street, by shooting himself in the head with a 38-calibre revolver.

The house where he shot himself is occupied by Mrs. Sterling, the mother-in-law of the suicide. Swarthing was married to a daughter of Mrs. Sterling, who died seven years ago. At that time he kept a butcher's store at 31 Marion Street. Two years after the death of his wife he married again, and the Sterlings thereafter refused to have anything further to do with him. He soon took to drinking. Mrs. Sterling was in the basement yesterday when Swarthing walked in.

"I want to see my wife's picture," he said. Mrs. Sterling told him to leave the house, as they did not want anything to do with him.

"Oh, I'm all right now," he said. "I have a store at Five Corners, Jersey City."

He begged again to be permitted to see his dead wife's picture, but Mrs. Sterling told him she would not be bothered with him, and left him, going into the kitchen. "Well, good-bye, then," cried Swarthing. Mrs. Sterling turned round and saw him standing in front of the mirror in the dining-room. He placed the muzzle of the revolver to his head, fired, and fell dead.

HARD WORK WEAKENED HER MIND.

Wife of a Professor Shoots Herself with Her Husband's Pistol.

Lena Graf, wife of Francis Graf, a teacher of German in the Turner School, in Fifty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, placed the muzzle of a revolver against her head yesterday at their home, 635 Eighth Avenue, and sent a bullet into her brain, inflicting a wound which caused her death an hour later.

Graf was busy writing some German exercises for his classes in the kitchen of the family's second-story flat at the time. His wife came in and said to him that she was going to purchase some provisions for dinner. She then passed into the front room, instead of immediately leaving the house. A moment later Mr. Graf heard a heavy fall, and hurried into the front room, where he found his wife lying upon the floor with his revolver still smoking in her right hand. Their twelve-year-old son was in school, and Mr. Graf ran up stairs and secured the assistance of a neighbor, and Mrs. Graf was placed in bed. She did not speak after shooting herself. A policeman summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. She was taken there, but died in an hour. Mrs. Graf had been working hard lately, and had shown signs of weakened intellect.

THE REV. PATRICK HENNESSY BURIED.

Thousands of His Friends and Parishioners Attended the Funeral.

JERSEY CITY, March 2.—The funeral of the Rev. Patrick Hennessy took place at 10 o'clock this morning from St. Patrick's Catholic Church, of which he had been so long rector. The church was crowded all the morning by members of the parish, who were anxious to look upon their beloved pastor for the last time. The body lay in state before the altar all through the night. It was clad in purple vestments and alb. The hands were crossed upon the breast, clasping a crucifix. The casket was of red cedar, covered with black broadcloth. It bore a silver plate on which was the inscription: "Rev. Patrick Hennessy. Died Feb. 27, 1896. Aged sixty-two years."

A Protestant friend who did not know that it was contrary to custom to allow flowers at the obsequies of a priest sent to the church a huge cross of lilies. It was permitted to stand at the head of the casket. It is estimated that 5,000 persons visited the church during the morning. The edifice was also crowded at the mass.

The services began at 10 o'clock. The office for the dead was chanted by the Rev. Father Callahan and the Rev. Father Wheelan. The Rev. Dean McNulty acted as celebrant of the mass, the Rev. J. P. Smith as deacon, the Rev. Henry Brentwood as subdeacon, and the Rev. John I. Boylan as master of ceremonies.

A brief eulogy, outlining the life and services of the dead priest, was delivered by the Rev. Father Cody of Newark. The choir sang Hammer's mass, under the direction of Mrs. Quinn. The singers were Mrs. Kelit and Mrs. Prinn, sopranos; Mrs. Cross and Miss Reilly, altos; W. F. Sanborn, tenor, and J. Rennie, basso.

Bishop Wigger sat at the foot of the altar, and in the chancel were sixty priests from various parts of the State, and also from New-York and Brooklyn.

The pall bearers were John Garrick, Michael J. Lennon, John Kerin, Andrew Kerin, Nicholas Pearce, Patrick O'Mara, Robert E. Jennings, John A. Lane, John Guilfoyle, John Collins, and Thomas E. Mahony.

The burial was in the Hudson County Catholic Cemetery, on West Side Avenue.

WILL HONOR ST. PATRICK'S MEMORY.

Senators and Assemblymen Arrange for a Banquet at Albany.

ALBANY, March 2.—Senators and members of the Assembly interested in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day have arranged for a banquet March 17.

The Committee of Arrangements is composed of Senators McCarren and McNulty of Brooklyn, Senator Grady of New-York, Assemblymen Murphy, Corrigan, and Trainor of New-York City, Cullen of Brooklyn, and Norton of Troy.

Invitations have been issued to prominent State officials and members of the Legislature, and many prominent men from various parts of the State. Among those invited are United States Senators David B. Hill and Edward Murphy, Jr.; Lieut. Gov. Saxton; W. F. Sheehan, ex-Congressman Charles Tracey of Albany, Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn, Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, Bishop Burke of Albany, John C. Sheehan of New-York City, and William Purcell of Rochester. The toasts will be "The United States," United States Senator David B. Hill; "The State of New-York," Lieut. Gov. Saxton; "The Day We Celebrate," Bishop Burke; "The Capital City," Mayor John Boyd Thacher; "Civil and Religious Liberty," Senator Jacob A. Cantor; "The New-York State Legislature," Assemblyman James O'Grady of Rochester; and "The Ladies," Assemblyman Stanchfield of Elmira.

Stephen B. French's Will Filed.

The will of Stephen B. French, ex-President of the Police Board, who committed suicide recently, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

The will is dated Aug. 2, 1887, and the witnesses are Gen. Fitz John Porter, John McClave, and ex-Police Justice John R. Voorhis. The will leaves all of Mr. French's estate to his wife, Julia P. French. The value of the estate was not given.

TALK OF A CHURCH ARMY

The Rev. Mr. Aitken Tells How the Plan Works in England.

EPISCOPAL MINISTERS FAVOR THE IDEA

Doings at Salvation Army Headquarters—Commissioner Eva Booth Going to Other Cities.

There is already in England an organization conducted under the auspices of the Established Church on lines similar to those employed by the Salvation Army, and it is possible, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, that such a "church army" may be started by the Protestant Episcopal denomination in this country.

The Rev. W. Hay Aitken, a prominent mission worker of the Episcopal Church in England, is now in this city, conducting a "mission" at St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water is rector. He was visited last evening at Dr. Van De Water's house, 7 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and found time to talk briefly on the Church Army in England, and to indorse its work unqualifiedly. Mr. Aitken has had occasion to study its methods for several years.

"The field of the army is in general in Great Britain," he said, "but its work has been confined mostly to the large cities of England. Its methods are somewhat similar to those of Gen. Booth's army, but its work is quieter. It makes use of bands of music, uniforms, and such things, but there is an attempt to avoid what sometimes seems like vulgarity in the methods of the Salvation Army.

"Another difference is that it is not a one-man power. The Rev. Wilson Carlile, its leader, a Church of England clergyman, has charge of all branches of work, but there is back of him what is known as a 'Council of Reference,' at the head of which is the Archbishop of Canterbury."

Dr. Van De Water is one of the most earnest supporters of the idea of a Church Army for this country.

"It is a strange thing," he said, "that democratic America is, so far as the Episcopal Church is concerned, more conservative than conservative England. Such a plan as the Church Army, already well developed in England, is very hard to establish in this country."

One important difference between the Church Army and the Salvation Army is that the first, as its name implies, is denominational. Its aim is to serve as a feeder for the Church, and it tries to bring each convert ultimately into the Church. Dr. Van De Water called attention to this point as one of the reasons why he would welcome an American Church Army.

"I believe that such an organization will eventually be started here," he continued. "There is great need for it, and plenty of chance for it to do good."

Bishop Potter was not in town yesterday, but his Chaplain, the Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin, added some information as to the possibility of a Church Army in this country.

"I believe that we will some day have an organization working within the Episcopal Church on somewhat similar lines to those laid down by Gen. Booth. The matter has received considerable attention, especially from the members of the Parochial Mission Society. I think the plan has been called to the attention of the Bishop, but I do not think that he has looked into it enough to give a decided opinion.

"The great mistake of the Salvation Army has been, I believe, over-organization, leading in the end to the army's forgetting its first purpose of only serving to lead the very poor to the churches."

Mr. Baldwin referred to the Rev. C. F. Canady of New-Rochelle, the Secretary of the Parochial Mission Society. He has carefully gone over the ground, and is a believer in the success of such a movement in this country. The Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa of the Church of St. John, the Evangelist, is also an enthusiast in the project. Dr. De Costa recently started for Europe.

Officers of the Salvation Army at Headquarters yesterday said that in their opinion, Ballington Booth's statement Sunday was so indefinite that it was impossible to judge of what effect it might have on the army.

Staff Capt. Edith Marshall, in charge of the Auxiliary Department, said yesterday that there were, at the close of 1895, 6,000 auxiliary members. To each of these a letter had been sent since the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, and about 100 replies had been received, which might be put into three classes: first, those strongly in favor of the ex-Commander, and who would have nothing further to do with the army; second, those who were awaiting further developments, and third, those who would support General Booth in any event. The vast majority of those who had not answered, Capt. Marshall thought, belonged to the second class.

Commissioner Eva Booth left this city at midnight last night for Boston to fill an engagement there. She will speak to-day and this evening in the Boston Music Hall. She will return from Boston late to-night, arriving here to-morrow. She will go to Buffalo next Saturday, where she will hold meetings Saturday evening, Sunday, and Monday. She will address meetings open to the public. From Buffalo she will come back to New-York to make extended tours of the country, unless her plans are interrupted by future developments.

Miss Booth, assisted by Col. Nicol, led a praise meeting of staff officers in the auditorium at the Fourteenth Street headquarters from noon until 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were but few persons present outside of members of the army. After that service, Col. Nicol said that Miss Booth was more than satisfied with the reception she met with at the meetings she attended Sunday in Newark and at Cooper Union. He said that she was greatly pleased with the impartiality and intelligence of the audiences which she addressed.

Col. Nicol said further that Miss Booth had received many letters of encouragement and promises of assistance, which, she is satisfied, will keep the army in this country as stanch as ever.

HEARING IN EGLAU CASE POSTPONED.

Coroner Puts Off the Case Without a Day at Mr. Oliver's Request.

The inquest in the case of Artist Maximilian Eglau, who was murdered Feb. 10 at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, was yesterday again adjourned.

The new jury, selected from Broadway and dry goods district business men, was put in the box in the Coroner's court, and all the witnesses present a week ago were ready to be examined, but Assistant District Attorney Oliver made the plea for further delay.

He said that the crime was still one of the deepest mystery, and the solving of it was in the hands of the police. In view of results that had been had, the People did not want to jeopardize the possibility of determining who committed the crime by setting before the jury the line of investigation now being pursued.

Coroner Fitzpatrick, in granting an adjournment sine die, called attention to the suspense which suspected prisoners and their families suffered, while he was convinced that further delay would not be an injustice to any one.

An Appointment for Timothy Golden.

District Attorney Fellows yesterday appointed ex-Detective Sergeant Timothy Golden as an assistant clerk in the Indictment Bureau of the District Attorney's office.

Golden joined the police force in 1858, and retired on the same day that Superintendent Byrnes did last year. He was for fifteen years in the Wall Street Detective Bureau.

Decline in Prices for Cotton.

Cotton declined 13 to 15 points below Saturday's prices yesterday, on account of the Cuban affair. Sales reached 239,200 bales, May selling as low as 7.40 cents per pound and July at 7.48 cents. Quotations in the other markets were not materially affected by the Washington news.

Improvements to Newtown Creek.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the House today a joint resolution calling on the Secretary of War for estimates in regard to proposed improvements to Newtown Creek, N. Y., was agreed to.

THE CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

John L. Stoddard Delivers the Second of His Course of Lenten Matinee Lectures at Daly's.

John L. Stoddard delivered the second lecture of his course at Daly's Theatre yesterday morning, before an audience which fairly filled the auditorium. His subject was "Constantinople," and he illustrated his remarks about this old and historic city with a collection of pictures which brought vividly before the eyes of his hearers every point of which he spoke. Mr. Stoddard's pictures are important features in his lectures, as they keep the eye always busy while he is on the platform, and it is their excellence which accounts, to a great extent, for the popularity of the lectures.

Constantinople, according to Mr. Stoddard, is the most favorably situated city on the face of the globe. On the border land between Europe and Asia, the Turks have been allowed to hold it in their trembling hands because the nations of Europe would allow no other people to possess it. The approach to the city was made by the lecturer across the Mediterranean Sea and up the Bosphorus, and the first point visited was Seraglio Point, the old site of the Sultan's palaces. This beautiful spot was described, and its main features shown in many colored pictures, and then the audience was taken into the city itself. Constantinople is divided into two parts—the European, known as Galata, and the Turkish, which is called Stamboul. They are connected by the Golden Horn Bridge, upon which the people of all nations may be seen at all times of the day and night. This bridge is a wonderful spot for the study of character, and a number of views of it were given.

Mr. Stoddard took his listeners with him to the ancient hippodrome of the city, and showed them the only two remaining relics of its glory—the bronze column from Delphi and the famous obelisk from Egypt. Then he described the old walls and fortifications of Constantinople, and introduced his hearers to the regular Turkish bath, describing its tortures and its luxuries. This description caused a good deal of laughter. The mosque of St. Sophia, the Christian temple, which has been transformed into a Moslem mosque, was then shown, and the lecturer spent some time in describing the interior and telling its history. Then a sail was taken up the Golden Horn, and the beauties of its scenery were dwelt upon. Moslem cemeteries, with their turbaned tombstones, were also visited, and Eyoub and its sacred street, down which the Sultan comes from his coronation, were shown, after which a description of Turkish family life was given, with illustrations of the interior of houses and of the harem.

The Turkish house is divided into the salamlike, or men's quarters, and the harem, or women's quarters, across the threshold of which no man except the husband ever passes. The Turks are entitled to four wives under their laws, but it is very seldom that a man has more than one in reality. The man may divorce his wife for no real cause whatever, but to the woman no right of divorce is given by the law. The women are allowed to visit their friends, to promenade the streets, with their faces lightly covered with a thin veil, and to enjoy various forms of entertainment without hindrance, and whatever money or property they possess when they are married or acquire afterward, is theirs forever, and the husband cannot touch it.

A sail up the Bosphorus closed this very interesting sketch of Constantinople, and this was illustrated with fine views of the Sultan's palaces and other buildings of note to be seen in the landscape. Mr. Stoddard indulged in a few comments on the probable future of Stamboul, the city which all Europe wants, and no nation dares to seize, and predicted that at any moment the Turk might lose its control.

The lectures will be repeated on this and Friday afternoons, and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. Next Monday the third lecture of the course will be delivered, the subject being "Napoleon Bonaparte."

CHIEF ENGINEER BERGEN RESIGNS.

Commissioner Willis's Acts Will Be Considered by Civil Service Board.

The Civil Service Commissioners of Brooklyn are about to examine into the dismissals and the creation of new non-competitive positions that were made by Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works, in that city last Saturday. The Civil Service Commissioners, under Mayor Schieren, contended that he had no right to add positions to the non-competitive list, but, nevertheless, Mr. Schieren added about forty places.

Commissioner Willis yesterday reappointed to their positions six persons whom he discharged Saturday, and removed eight others. In speaking of the changes Commissioner Willis said:

"I reiterate what I said Saturday, that in removing the men I did it simply with the idea of saving to the city a large amount in salaries. When I stated that the sum saved was $70,000 a year, in round figures, I said so advisedly. The present saving amounts to over $100,000, but some of the places vacated will have to be filled during the Summer months. In the two years of my term the saving will be $140,000.

"I have kept in mind the civil service laws as they exist to-day. I have followed them to the letter. As for the contention that the constitution intervenes, the point has never been raised in Brooklyn before, and it is one that the legal authorities will have to deal with. If it does I shall certainly bow to the constitution. Such places as I shall fill will be filled from the eligible lists."

Commissioner Willis yesterday appointed John F. Bogardus boiler engineer at the Ridgewood engine-house, and accepted the resignation of Van Brunt Bergen, Chief Engineer, which was tendered to Mr. White a month ago. Commissioner Willis said he intended to abolish this position, and divide the work up among the assistant engineers, and have them report to him personally.

THE SHERIFF FOUND NO GOODS.

The Liabilities of M. B. & L. A. Marks About $80,000.

The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the store of M. B. & L. A. Marks, woolen commission merchants at 121 and 123 Franklin Street, on an attachment for $2,380, obtained by Blumenstiel & Hirsch for William Tinkham & Co. of Rhode Island, on the ground that the merchants had disposed of their property with intent to defraud creditors.

No stock was found in the store, all of it having been removed last week. There were some samples and the fixtures remaining.

The trade is more surprised than on Saturday at the completeness of the failure, the liabilities being at least $80,000, with no assets in sight. Blumenstiel & Hirsch said yesterday that they represent claims for $40,000. They said the firm purchased large quantities of goods on credit in February, and had immediately sent the goods to an auction house to be sold, so as to get ready cash. Woolens which the debtors bought at 90 cents a yard on credit, the lawyers said, were sold at auction for 63 cents.

The partners are the sons of Benjamin Marks, who went through bankruptcy in 1878, and assigned again in 1884, and they started in business soon after his last failure.

TO ASSIST THE REVENUE MARINE.

The War Department Will Furnish Transportation for Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Revenue Marine is to have the assistance of the War Department. By an arrangement effected at the suggestion of Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, between Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Lamont, the Quartermaster's Department of the army will hereafter furnish transportation to Revenue Marine officers who are obliged to make trans-continental trips.

It frequently happens that revenue officers are ordered from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and vice versa, and on such occasions they may present their orders to the nearest officer of the Quartermaster's Department, and obtain transportation. The cost of this service is paid, of course, by the Treasury Department, and does not come out of the fund for army transportation.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Luxuries of life abound in the daily arriving attractions.

BIG SCARE ON A FERRYBOAT.

The Elizabeth Fouled the William E. Egerton and Was Disabled — Drifted Until Helped In by a Tug.

The sidewheeler William E. Egerton of the Starin Transportation Company was in collision yesterday afternoon off Pier 18 North River, with the New-Jersey Central ferryboat Elizabeth. The latter was badly damaged on her port side, forward of the wheelhouse, and fifteen feet of her cabin, below the windows, was torn out. The Egerton's bow was slightly stove in.

The Egerton was bound for her berth at Pier 18 when the Elizabeth, coming into Pier 17, got in her way. The Egerton had too much headway on to avoid collision, although her engines with full steam on were reversed at full head. The impact sent a shower of splinters skyward, and was followed by a series of screams from the women passengers on the ferryboat. The deck hands rushed to the injured side of the boat and did everything they could to quiet the frightened passengers, and through their efforts a panic was averted.

In the meantime the Egerton had backed out, and steering clear, went around to her pier. The ferryboat drifted down stream on the strong tide until she was brought to Pier 11. She then whistled for assistance, and the tug Sammie responded. Getting out a line she pulled the disabled ferryboat into the stream, where the Elizabeth again found her engine and proceeded to her slip at the foot of Liberty Street. Fortunately, nobody was hurt. The Elizabeth was damaged just forward of her forward paddle-wheel beam, and from that part for about fifteen feet the lower part of the cabin was torn away by the sharp bow of the Egerton. The ferryboat's guard was also badly smashed. Neither boat will have to go out of commission.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable girl as chambermaid in private family or chambermaid and waitress; willing, obliging; good city reference. 343 West 49th St., Kane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class servant as chambermaid; good plain seamstress; can wait on lady or assist in nursery; has good city reference. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By competent person, to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. M. C. H., 5 East 12th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, respectable young girl as first-class chambermaid; good plain sewer; six years' best city reference. O'Brien, 334 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid; English Protestant; willing to do plain sewing; good references. R. B., care of Mrs. Kerrigan, 242 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German-American girl, as up-stairs girl; can assist with light sewing. C. S., 1,563 3d Av. Box 42.

CHAMBERMAID.—In good private family; English; Protestant; good reference. F. B., 342 East 74th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—In private family. 2 West 33d St., present employer's.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By trained nurse as traveling companion; references exchanged. Miss Maxwell, 1,132 Linden Av., Baltimore, Md.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; German Protestant; thoroughly understands French and American cooking in all its branches; where kitchenmaid is kept; takes full charge; in a private family; best city reference; wages, $40 to $50. 327 East 41st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS or HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman; makes excellent bread and biscuits; don't object to a boarding house; good reference. Amalie Dawson, 224 West 18th St., one flight, rear.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches of cookery; takes full charge; dinners, luncheons; kitchenmaid required; highly recommended by lady breaking up. Tyson Market, 5th Av., 44th St.

COOK, &c.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as good family cook; will assist with washing and ironing; small private family; city reference. Call for two days at 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By an American woman; first-class cook; German-American family; first-class personal references; last employers can be seen. 214 West 27th St.

COOK.—By first-class Scotch woman, Protestant, as cook in a private family; wages, $50 per month. Mrs. Frankfort, 640 6th Av.; ring second bell twice.

COOK, &c.—By a young German Protestant girl as good cook and do plain washing; American family preferred; city or country. 224 West 27th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a girl as cook; no objection to washing and ironing; willing and capable; private family; best personal reference. Cook, Box 44, 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best city reference. 123 West 24th St.; Bell 11.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class cook in private family; also chambermaid; would like to go together; five years' best city reference from last place. 436 9th Av., two flights up.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; reference from last employers. Maggie, Box 298 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook and do rough washing; other as chambermaid and waitress. 417 West 52d St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook by the day; understands lunches and dinners thoroughly. Mrs. T. Glane, 584 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city references; city or country. 406 East 54th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has best city references. S. R., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a German cook in private family; also American cooking; understands marketing. 489 6th Av., first bell.

COOK.—By woman as competent cook; assist with washing; understands her business. M., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WAITRESS, PARLORMAID.—Three servants; family two; Newport, Summer. Mrs. Seely's Bureau, 68 West 22d St.

COOK.—By girl as competent cook; no objection to washing and ironing; private family; best personal reference. F. L., 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By competent person in private family as cook; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference. 200 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a German Protestant to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as first-class cook; city reference. 347 West 38th St., store.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in private family; good city reference; wages, $30. C. M., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; in private family; best city reference. M. C., Box 296 Times, Up-Town.

COOK.—By young person as cook in a private family; wages, $20 to $25; first-class reference. 844 3d Av.; Armstrong's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; best reference. Cook, 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By good cook; will do coarse washing; best city references. 507 West 49th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress; two or three days in the week; or housecleaning; city references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 57th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A lady desires to find two or three more families who could use the services of a very desirable young dressmaker by the week; to go home nights; has been employed by Journeay & Burnham of Brooklyn; is thoroughly experienced in the art of dressmaking; can be highly recommended. Norwegian, Box 373 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker, first-class in every respect, as seamstress in private family; permanent. L. B., Box 202, 1,242 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced lady, Parisian, Protestant; good hand sewer and embroiderer; references. Care Dr. Biava, 103 West 44th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced lady; Parisian, Protestant; willing to go to Europe; references. Care Dr. Biava, 103 West 44th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By an experienced lady, Parisian, Protestant; understands kindergarten; willing to go to Europe; references. Mrs. Baine, 922 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a Parisian lady, Protestant; good hand sewer and embroiderer; best city references. Mrs. Baine, 922 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a German-American girl as nursery governess or maid; can assist in light sewing. C. S., Box 42, 1,563 3d Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman in widower's small family; good plain cook and bread baker; no triflers. Call or address, all week, Mrs. Charlotte, 112 East 32d St.; be seen at 5 P. M.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—A lady wishes to place as housemaid and seamstress a girl she has had in her employ for nearly four years, and can highly recommend. 9 West 10th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable woman for housework; is a first-class cook and laundress; references. 303 East 39th St., three flights.

HOUSEWORK.—By good, willing girl to do general housework; best references. 649 1st Av., three flights.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent in her duties; understands sewing; packing, hairdressing, care of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid; good French reference. R. B., 117 West 27th St., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a thoroughly reliable and trustworthy woman as maid to lady or growing girls; in first-class family; excellent seamstress; understands all her duties thoroughly; best of city references. E. M., 64 East 53d St., Martin's box.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS OR DO LIGHT Chamberwork and Sewing.—Three and a half years' references. 314 West 75th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as experienced laundress and chambermaid; no shirts; private family; best city reference. 416 West 41st St., Kehoe's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 201 West 18th St., first flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; by day; good cook; do cleaning; reference. Mrs. Connors, 402 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; two years' city reference from last employer. 224 East 81st St., one flight front.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as laundress; thoroughly understands the business; first-class city references. 181 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly experienced laundress in private family; best family references. 313 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; day or month; first-class reference. 225 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; the best of city reference. 228 West 18th St., Room 5, rear.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman; middle aged; fully competent to take entire charge from birth; thoroughly experienced with bottle feeding; highest testimonials as to character and capability from her employers where she has lived a number of years. L. W., 1,338 3d Av., Advertisement Office.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up bottle; best city reference. Hetherington's bell, 606 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland girl; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av. Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By a young American girl as nurse to child over three. Call, between 9 and 10:30, and from 4 to 66, at present employer's, Hotel Majestic, Room 253.

NURSE or MAID.—By a young American girl, as nurse or maid; speaks German and assists in sewing. 1,563 3d Av. Box 42.

NURSE.—By a neat girl as nurse; speaks English and German. Miller, 354 East 55th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By young Protestant girl as parlormaid or waitress in small private family; best city reference from last employer. Bages, 203 East 33d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; by day, week, or month. 1,594 3d Av, 2d floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress